The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Establish in 1917

Estrangement in Sino-American Relations; What Should Be Done About It?

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Nanking Remains Calm Despite Japan's Air-Raid Threats . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1937 VOLUME 82, NUMBER 5

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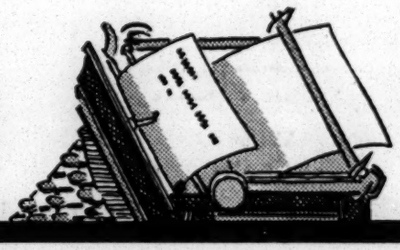

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In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH
Deceased

Cause No. 4243

Special Proceedings
No. 2122

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PERCIVAL McCENEY WERLICH, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 26, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

J. E. BADELY, ADMINISTRATOR,
c/o Hansons, 39 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
Dated September 17th, 1937.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 82 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, October 2, 1937 | Number 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; FRANK GAPP, Financial Editor; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

DANGEROUS DRIFT IN RELATIONS OF CHINA AND AMERICA

IT requires no explantion on our part to acquaint serious minded, thinking Americans and Chinese with the fact that a serious estrangement has developed in the relations of the two countries. Most persons blame the recently enacted American Neutrality Law for the complications. It is an anomalous situation that a law designed primarily to prevent the United States from becoming involved in the complications of Europe, should, unexpectedly become a source of most serious trouble with China, a nation with which the United States has been on friendly relations almost continuously since the establishment of the American Republic more than a century and a half ago.

It is obvious that the supporters of the Neutrality Law, embracing individuals and organizations interested in world peace, had no desire to injure China, a country which, in innumerable ways, has reasons for looking to the United States for help. But despite their altruism there is no questioning the fact that the Neutrality Law puts the United States in the unenviable position of an ally of Imperial Japan.

The recent episode in Nanking involving the American Ambassador in an unfortunate situation, plus incidents at Shanghai resulting in deplorable losses of American lives and properties are evidence of the dangerous drift toward estrangement now taking place in the relations of the two countries.

It is obvious that something should be done to check the present dangerous drift toward estrangement. It is also obvious that American citizens, residents of China, should not sit idly by and permit the situation to deteriorate. Also, they should not leave it to American officials to settle. Reports from the United States indicate that Washington policy is characterized by inaction and indecision,—evidence of lack of information upon which sound public opinion should be based. It is reported that the complications which developed over the American Ambassador's action in board-

ing a gunboat had an unexpectedly good effect in that it stimulated into activity that important substrata of the American public which does not appove of the morally (if not legally) untenable position which the present administration has taken with respect to the Nine-Power Treaty. It is also quite certain that most Americans, if advised of the facts, would not approve of a policy which has already earned the United States the animosity of one side and the contempt of the other in the present Far Eastern crisis.

In recent days there have been reports of various American organizations, commercial and missionary, who have met to consider the crisis and have adopted resolutions which have been wired to Washington. That is all to the good because it indicates that the Americans in China have begun to think and act about the situation. Since the American people at home appear to be uniformed and the Administration at Washington seems to be confused, it remains for the Americans in China to take the lead and indicate what, in their opinion at least, should be done!

BUSINESS COULDN'T BE WORSE—OR COULD IT?

TODAY the world is interested in Shanghai as a center for military activity, but the Shanghai resident is interested in the phenomenon of economic stagnation. Bombs may explode and fires may rage, but the material damages caused by the hostilities are nothing as compared with the huge losses being suffered by Shanghai business interests simply because goods will not move, customers are scarce and the indicator of trade activity has dropped toward zero.

Illustrative of the difficulties facing Shanghai is the matter of disposition of the Pootung cotton crop, which is estimated at 1,000,000 piculs. Prices fell from $18 to $8 per picul and still no cotton merchant could be found who was in a position to make purchases. Finally the Pootung Guild, pointing out that cotton is depended upon for the livelihood of many Pootung peasants, requested the Bank of China to make loans to those merchants undertaking the collection of the cotton crop, and with the granting of these loans it is expected that the Pootung cotton crop will be moved.

Unemployment, which has a tremendous effect on the buying power of any community, also affects the situation in Shanghai. *Finance and Commerce* estimates that only 15,000 of the 175,000 workers regularly employed in industry are still engaged, and these figures concern only the International Settlement and exclude the extra-settlement roads. With the stopping of industry, except in a few concerns directly connected with emergency activities, not only the purchasing power of the unemployed is reduced, but also the demand for raw materials, which in turn affects other businesses. Those who are still employed in industry are being maintained at reduced salaries, and the others have gone to the country, drifted into refugee camps or are living scantily off savings.

During the past week a certain amelioration in the business and financial situation has occurred, as some factories have returned to their production and retail establishments have begun to emerge from the chrysalis. There remains, however, the problem of hui hua accounts —checks which are credited to the accounts but are not available in cash. When the trouble in Shanghai broke out and Chinese banks restricted withdrawals to 5 per cent or $150 per week, many firms and individuals were left without any cash resources. To solve this difficulty the hui hua check was revived, which provided a different means for making payments, and now there arises the problem of using up the hui hua funds that have been accumulated by foreign banks and firms. It is believed that no major relief for this difficulty will be found until stocks arrive in Shanghai from the inland for exportation, in which case foreign importers will be able to sell their hui hua notes to exporters, who would use them to cover payments on goods coming from the interior.

However, Shanghai's trade, which is 50 per cent of China's total, is still in the doldrums despite the fact that coastal steamers have speeded up schedules and are carrying capacity loads on each trip. Cargo congestion in Hongkong is still acute and Shanghai is carrying on with limited dockage facilities.

The situation actually could have been worse, Shanghai business men point out, because business activity had reached new high levels in 1936 and the early part of 1937. Consequently business was in a better condition to face the storm that broke on August 13. Nevertheless, there are those who sigh when they contemplate the military sabotage which wrecked their excellent business prospects and feel as though they would have felt better psychologically if the military thunderbolt had not shattered clear blue business skies.

So much for the dry rot which is affecting Shanghai business. As to actual material losses there is no way of gauging the full extent of the damage until Shanghai business men have at least a week of free and unrestricted access to their properties in Hongkew and Yangtsepoo. Until then, only in the case of those properties completely destroyed can a definite figure of losses sustained be ascertained. Nevertheless, it has been estimated that losses incurred during the hostilities had reached U.S.$550,000,000 by September 19. But damage has undoubtedly been incurred since then, and consequently any estimate of losses must be provisional. With the shifting of spectacular air raids from Shanghai to Nanking, foreign interests are hoping for a respite, but in Nanking also foreign property is coming in for damage. The International Export Company and the Export Import Lumber Company, both British concerns, have already suffered during the Japanese air raids, and there is no reason to believe that if the raids continue foreign property will not suffer further damage.

With no prospects for an immediate settlement of the military situation, Shanghai is trying to adjust its business to the new circumstances, but since the city is the trading center for China there seems to be little hope of any decent revival until military operations in the Yangtse Valley come to a halt, and cargoes from inland as well as from abroad can again move freely.

F. G.

Chinese Government Inconvenienced by Reduced Customs Income

The *Tokyo Asahi* Sept. 18 stated that according to information received by the Tokyo Foreign Office the financial experts of the Nanking Government foresee that the payment of the Chinese domestic and foreign debts against the customs revenue would be possible by September at best, but would be suspended as from October. The suspension of the incomes from the customs revenue source due to the blockade by the Japanese Navy, it was stated, was apparently dealing a heavy blow to the Chinese side.

Kiangsi Pledges $10,000,000 of Liberty Bonds

Various organs and businesses in Kiangsi have jointly pledged subscription of $10,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, it was announced in Nanchang Sept. 16.

Native Banks to Subscribe $1,900,000 Worth of Bonds

Forty-six native banks in Shanghai have pledged more than $1,900,000 subscriptions to the Liberty Bonds, it was announced Sept. 18.

Miss Lu Chiung-chen, prominent local woman leader in Chungking, who owns four houses in said city, has requested the Chungking Branch of the Bank of China to sell them by auction and use the proceeds, estimated to bring more than $20,000, for the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

Manila Chinese Subscribe Liberty Bonds to Tune of $1,500,0000

Chinese merchants in Manila have subscribed to over $1,500,000 worth of the Liberty Bonds.

Government Asked to Issue Bonds in Foreign Currency

Declaring that the people of the entire country have displayed great enthusiasm in the subscription of the Liberty Bonds, the *Lib Pao* in an editorial this week suggested the issue of Liberty Bonds in foreign currencies.

Adequate Protection Asked for Those Who Exchange Silver for Bonds

That adequate protection be accorded to the people in the exchange of Silver for Legal Tender Notes or Liberty Bonds, was requested this week by the Ministry of Finance in a circular telegram to the various Provincial Governments and local military authorities.

Japan Fights Here But Prepares for More Serious War on Siberian Front*

AN American who has resided in the Far East for many years, a keen student of international affairs, recently returned to China after several months spent in Japan, Manchuria and Korea. Owing to extensive business connections in both China and Japan, he desired that his name be witheld from this interview, which was concerned primarily with the Sino-Japanese conflict and conditions in Japan.

He said that, although the Japanese have been involved in China for several weeks, they are still fighting "with two eyes on Russia." For every soldier sent to the Shanghai or North China front, there were three being sent to North Manchuria. It is estimated that Japan has approximately 600,000 of her own men in Manchuria, the major portion being north of Changchun.

One of the large foreign oil companies operating in the Far East recently signed the largest contract in its history to supply oil for shipment to North Manchuria beginning in October. The most extensive billeting of soldiers in Japan is in the western coast prefectures and in Hokkaido. Barrack space has long since been exhausted, and there is extensive billeting with private families.

An aquaintance of our correspondent residing in northern Korea said that on many days troop trains passed through at the rate of one every half hour, most of which were bound for North Manchuria.

It is common talk among people who reside along the west coast of Japan that when war with Russia starts, Japan will make a land and sea attack on Vladivostok, the Maritime Province and northern Saghalien Island. By a short, sharp campaign she hopes to capture these territories and then sit tight with the object of holding them and creating a Japanese-controlled Russian puppet government in the Siberian Far East. When asked reasons for these ambitious plans the Japanese gave two answers: Japan must eliminate Communist Russian influence from East Asia. The other reason was Japan's need for the oil, gold and other resources of Siberia.

The troops that are being sent to Shanghai, North China and Manchuria are told that their ultimate objective is war with the Soviets. However, the Japanese troops which are being billeted in Formosa are told that their destination is Canton.

Japan is enforcing her conscription law, but is not touching her first reserves; these men ranging up to 30 years are being saved for the future. In the meantime they are working in the war industries and "propagating the race." The object is not to use the best stock at the start. They have, therefore, called up portions of the four classes above, there being eight military classes in Japan altogether. The war department is now calling up men of 30,40 and 50 years of age primarily, including large numbers of university professors whose ages range from 44 to 50 years. Some are called up on two days' notice only. Another curious working of the conscription law is that under normal conditions only about one-third of the eligible are found to be physically fit for military service. The Government is, therefore, not yet touching the eligibles, but is calling up those who have been rejected for physical disabilities or other reasons.

There is also an extensive confiscation or "sequestration" of horses from the Japanese farmers and also trucks from business firms. Several years ago, in order to encourage the manufacture of trucks in Japan, the War Department gave companies a subsidy for purchasing and using a certain type of truck manufactured in the country. In many cases the companies accepted the proposal, bought the trucks, took the subsidy, but owing to the high cost of operation stored them in garages and used American types. The subsidized trucks are now being called up and put into service. The War Department took 300 buses from the City of Tokyo and a proportionate number from other cities All cruising taxicabs have been discontinued in Tokyo and certain other cities, announcedly for the conservation of gasoline.

It was claimed that there is little likelihood of revolution developing in Japan, that there are no outstanding leaders in the so-called radical groups. Japan has no mentality for revolution in any predictable time, but there is a strong possibility of bloody clashes between factions in the Army and Navy over control and methods of enforcing military Fascism. The banks and monied classes are swallowing "red ink bonds" in large quantities, which practically amounts to a capital levy. Japanese financiers state that this type of forced financing can be continued until next spring without serious financial complications.

The most serious problem in Japan is concerned with obtaining raw materials, and there is serious complaint regarding the Import Control Board which is starving the miscellaneous industrial establishments of Osaka, which are not concerned with the manufacture of munitions. The producers of munitions or materials used in war activities receive everything.

It was stated that any discussion with an intelligent Japanese regarding the object of the war discloses a variety of answers, ranging all the way from outright aggression and acquisition of territory to the "elimination of Communism." So far as North China is concerned most Japanese talk of that territory as already being part of Japan. They talk about the exploitation of resources and the people of North China as though the territory had already been annexed. With reference to China generally, the Japanese claim that no government will be permitted in this country which is opposed to Japan's program; that Japan will now insist on complete demilitarization of all China.

However, there is no unanimity regarding war objectives, a significant factor, leading to considerable criticism among the country's leaders. The **Asahi** published a strong editorial, declaring it was time the Japanese Government made up its mind about the cause of the conflict with China and decided upon a standard explanation of the "war." Five general objective are given for the present hostilities:

1. Self-defense
2. Anti-Communism
3. Punishment of the "outrageous Chinese" because of their anti-Japanese sentiments.
4. Creation of buffer state between Manchukuo and China proper and between Russia and China.
5. Elimination of British influence, which is regarded as largely responsible for anti-Japanese sentiment.

It is somewhat difficult to induce Japanese to discuss seriously the relations of their country with the United

*The Chinese military spokesman at Shanghai when asked about the Japanese action in dispatching such large forces to North Manchuria, suggested the possibility that Japan fears an uprising of the Chinese and Korean populations in Manchukuo and Korea.

States, but generally America is dismissed as of no special consequence or influence in this part of the world, due to the Neutrality Law and the present Administration's wishy-washy policies. However, there is underneath a deep fear that the enforcement of the Neutrality Law would adversely affect Japan, despite statements to the contrary that only China would be injured. There is no question but what the Japanese fear that an enforcement of the Neutrality Law would ultimately result in important materials, such as petroleum, cotton, copper and steel being placed on the prohibited munitions list.

With reference to Great Britain, the Japanese have much to say about British policies in India. The Japanese claim that their mills in Osaka and on the China Coast can produce cotton cloth at prices far below the production of Manchester (Britain) mills. It would, therefore, be economically better if the millions of India were permitted to buy from Japan, but instead of giving the Japanese a free market, the British have placed serious restrictions on Japan's sales of cotton goods to the British Indians.

The Japanese generally believe that China has already "gone Bolshevist", and it is not only futile but dangerous to argue to the contrary. Logic has literally "gone West" in Japan, and the Home Office does not hesitate to use its police power in lining up public opinion. People under suspicion of harboring "dangerous thoughts" are visited by the police, and if the "dangerous thoughts persist, they are likely to be arrested on charges of Bolshevism and held in jail indefinitely.

The situation in Korea has steadily grown worse, and there are constant "mass arrests." Recently a large number of outstanding Koreans, including many Christians, were arrested and jailed on Communist charges. It is stated that these people are subjected to torture.

While the Japanese are constantly accusing the Chinese of being anti-Japanese, there is no place in the world where "anti" sentiments are more prevalent than in present day Japan. The Japanese are not only anti-Chinese, but are anti-Russian, anti-British and underneath there is, as stated, much anti-American sentiment, although not openly expressed. The Japanese governmental leaders express themselves as "well satisfield" with the U. S. Neutrality Law, but as stated in the foregoing there is a serious undercurrent of apprehension regarding the possibilities of restrictions being placed on supplies of American oil, steel, copper and cotton.

Second Battle of Shanghai

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Aug. 15)

Just as in 1932, Japan has brought war and ruin to Shanghai, a city the size of Chicago. Five years ago, the step was taken in reprisal against a boycott; this time, against the killing to two Japanese soldiers in a clash with Chinese. In each instance, Japan's objective in attacking her neighbor has been to overrun territory in the North, and again the carnage has been wantonly extended to a peaceful city far from the scene of conquest.

Both sides are responsible for loss of lives and destruction of property in the present battle, for the forces of each have fired upon and bombed the city. But the Japanese are primarily guilty, for their concentration of warships at Shanghai touched off the battle. The usual safeguards provided for foreigners have been disregarded. The International Settlement has been bombed from the air, and several Americans are among the dead. The invader's contempt for treaty obligations and world opinion grows with each success. As before, Shanghai's noncombatants are the victims of Japanese imperialism.

All this because Japan is an outlaw nation, bent upon pillaging China, and the international peace machinery is impotent to restrain an aggressor. Since the Japanese profited by the first battle of Shanghai, the second is a natural consequence.

Why Cargo Ships from Europe Do Not Call at Shanghai

Nearly every European steamship line carrying freight has announced that its steamers will not come to Shanghai and that Shanghai cargo is being landed at Hongkong or other southern ports. In this connection it is apropos to point out that this d cision is not so much due to the danger to the ships as to the fact that, under existing circumstances, there is no place to unload. The Japanese have seized the China Merchants wharves on both sides of the river—among the best that there are here—and have given notice that none but Japanese vessels may make use of their facilities. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha wharf in Yangtszepoo is, naturally, not available. The O.S.K. is the only shipping line out o New York city operating ships to Shanghai that provided loading facilities on this side of the river. If there are any wharves available on the Pootung side at present they are naturally not receiving new cargo as there is no telling at what moment they may be destroyed, as many of them have already been. The Jardine Shanghai and Hongkew wharves are operating, but are crowded to capacity, largely fufilling the needs of their China Coust services.

Japanese Apprehensive Regarding Conditions on Russian-Manchurian Frontier

The former Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, on returning to Tokyo recently from a tour through Manchuria, declared in an interview that the present quiet conditions prevailing on the Russian-Manchurian frontier, would not be of long duration in his opinion.

Chinese in Manchuria Forced to Fight Brethren at Shanghai Fronts

The Japanese military in Manchuria are forcing Chinese there to join the army and many of them have already been discovered at various fronts in and around Shanghai, according reports received here from a Chinese divisional commander.

Manchukuo Thanked by Japan for Aid

Gen. Kenkichi Yyeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Changchun, was instructed by the Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, to thank the Manchukuo Government for its "unreserved co-operation" during the current Sino-Japanese dispute.

Syndicate Formed to Underwrite Debentures of Manchurian Coal Company

The syndicate of banks underwriting the South Manchuria Railway Company debentures met at the Industrial Bank of Japan in Tokyo Sept. 17 to deliberate upon the proposed organization of a syndicate of banks for underwriting the debentures of the Manchurian Coal Mining Company. It was decided to accommodate the Company with Yen 10,000,000 for the present.

Giant Steel Company Projected in Manchuria

With the exploitation of iron resources in Manchuria growing more and more important and urgent under the development of the present situation, the *Tokyo Asahi* says a concrete plan in this connection is now being drafted by the leaders of the Showa Steel Works with the co-operation of the experts of the Manchukuo Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the S.M.R. recently stated that a comprehensive and wide-scale plan for the exploitation of iron resources throughout Manchuria including Anshan, Penchihu, and Tungping-Tao will soon be presented for the examination of the Japanese Government. The proposed plan aims at producing 5,000,000 metric tons of pig iron and 3,000,000 metric tons of steel materials annually in Manchuria within a few years.

Italian Embassy Denies Report of Italian Airmen Shot Down in Canton

The Italian Embassy in Shanghai Sept. 24 denied a report from Hongkong to the effect that two Italian pilots had been shot down in Canton on Sept. 22 during an air raid staged by the Japanese. It branded the report as "false, misleading and malignant." The report from Hongkong stated that papers found in the pockets of the two downed flyers indicated that they were Italians.

A Japanese Prisoner's Tribute to the Kindness of His Chinese Captors

Although little is said in the official accounts of either the Japanese or Chinese of prisoners being taken, it would seem that occasionally Japanese prisoners are questioned by their Chinese captors. Thus it is related that when a Japanese prisoner named Matsumoto was questioned recently at Chenju, when asked what his impression of the war was, replied: "Well, I feel that all my old ideas about China and the Chinese are entirely incorrect. I thought the Chinese were savages and I was wrong. They have all been very kind to me."

Dr. D. Y. Lin Submits Plan for Control of Food Supply to Canton Governor

Dr. D. Y. Lin last week submitted to Governor Wu Te-chen at Canton a comprehensive Plan for the control of Food Supply and Food Production in the Province. The Plan includes the promotion of winter cultivation, discouraging the using of rice for the purpose of manufacturing wine, and popularizing the use of substitutes for rice, such as sweet potato, beans, etc.

Japanese Charge Chinese Intend to Use Camouflaged Planes

A Gaimusho spokesman in Tokyo Sept. 21 asserted that Tai Li, Chief of the Special Division of the Chinese Military Council, intended to take advantage of the next Japanese air raid to bomb the foreign embassies, using camouflaged Chinese planes, in an effort to force foreign intervention.

Will Soviet Russia Intervene in Sino-Japanese War?

BY A CORRESPONDENT

In the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, rapidly assuming the proportions of a major war, there is one element which has not ceased to attract general attention—whether the hostilities will not draw in Soviet Russia, whose relations with Japan have never been too good, especially during the last few months. It seems to be the general opinion that, if the war takes a prolonged course, the Soviets will have to step in, siding with China.

In order to form an opinion on this important element, it is necessary to examine internal and external conditions confronting the ruling party in Russia, as the analysis of said conditions may be of help in arriving at important conclusions. That Soviet Russia and its ruling party are undergoing an acute crisis is apparent to all. Stalin's faction in the Communist Party is being opposed by both rightist and leftist oppositionists, the cleavage having gone to such an extremity that the only treatment the recalcitrants are receiving from the ruling faction is that administered by firing squads. This is undeniable and it seems, from this distance at least, to be equally certain that there is no indication whatever that Stalin's faction within the party will be overthrown in the near future. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that internal and external policies of this faction will continue. This assumption at least affords us an opportunity to arrive at a number of valuable deductions.

Those who follow dispatches from Moscow may remember that Stalin's policy, claimed to be purely of his own creation, in juxtaposition to those of Lenin and Trotsky, is 'socialism in one country,' that is, Russia; meaning the abandonment for the present of any active policy aimed at communizing the world. In practice, it has amounted to applying the foremost attention of the ruling party, or—rather—its leaders, to internal reconstruction, characterized by forced collectivization and industrialization. Proselytizing the doctrine of the world revolution was left alone, or to the future, at least. But in order to confront the rising tide of fascism all over the world and to sustain the existence of non-Russian communist parties and allied groups, Moscow leaders had to modify their lukewarm attitude vis-a-vis counter-revolutionary movements, especially in the Spanish Revolution, as the fascist forces threatened the balance of political power in Europe. Therefore, throwing aside the policy of isolation, Stalin and his faction sided with the Madrid Government and has been helping it, morally and materially, ever since the revolt, which took place in July, 1936. It is no longer a secret that, if there were no Soviet flyers, airplanes, tanks and bullets, the Madrid Government would have been crushed by the revolting army, supported by fascist States. As a result of this situation, Spain has become a battle ground of the two warring political conceptions, communism and fascism.

Only a Miracle Can Save Spanish Republicans

The reverses which the Red Spaniards have suffered lately from their opponents appear to be of such a serious nature that the cause of communism there seems to be losing ground. It seems that olny a miracle can save the Republicans, and therefore all efforts exerted by Stalin and his faction, in men and materials, to assist the Republicans appear to have been wasted, without attaining the original end. Had the Madrid Government been successful, fascism in Europe would not have been on a war path as it is now.

Japanese aggression in China and indirectly on the Soviets themselves has materially changed the situation, bringing Japanese fascism right up against the Soviet frontiers, especially since the conversion of Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and North China into springboards for an attack on the Soviet domain. It is only reasonable to expect that, under such conditions, Stalin and his faction will have to abandon the Spanish Republicans to their fate and pay immediate attention to the situation on the Siberian and Mongolian borders within striking distance of Russia herself.

The Chinese generally do not recognize that they have been saving, in the true sense of this word, Russia (irrespective of whether it is communistic, nationalistic or whatnot) from the Japanese peril from 1931 to the present day. Chinese resistance in Manchuria, Johol, Chahar, North China now serves as a shield for Russia, enabling Russia to perfect her defences. Due to continued Chinese resistance in all these territories, Russia has had time to muster a formidable force in Eastern Siberia and is now ready to strike at a moment's notice anywhere from the Korean frontier to the Suiyuan border.

The members of the Japanese Supreme War Council, the real power behind the gun in Japan, which, reduced to its roots, amounts to a family council of the clans of Satsuma and Choshu, probably weep bitterly that they overlooked a golden opportunity when by a sudden attack on Eastern Siberia in 1931 or early in 1932 they could have sliced off a few Siberian provinces and carved out a puppet State headed by Ataman Semenoff or any other unemployed ex-Russian general in Manchuria. Considering the utter failure of all international engagements guaranteeing the territorial integrity of nations and outlawing wars, which we have witnessed since 1931, it is only natural to assume that it was an unpardonable lack of foresight on the part of the Japanese warlords that they did not attack Russia immediately after the occupation of South Manchuria in 1931. Instead, they busied themselves in a colonial war in Manchuria and lost an opportunity to create another puppet State in Russia to the north of Manchukuo.

In these days international politics, have been reduced to nothing more than military contingency, pure and simple. There is nothing sacred—the most solemn words of kings and statesmen turn out to be blatant lies. Before the World War, Italy was an ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, but it did not prevent her from not only betraying her allies, but—still worse—joining hands with the Entente Powers that Italy was supposed to fight.

War in China Will Sap Japan's Fighting Strength

From this standpoint, the engagement of Japan in hostilities elsewhere, preferably with a strong country, is regarded in certain quarters as very desirable, as it saps the fighting strength of Japan, financially and materially and reduces her man-power. Russia is strengthened to that extent. Those who have resided in Manchuria or traveled there since 1932 have heard the rumors that the Soviets were helping Manchurian bandits and volunteers in their fight against the Japanese. Most neutrals believed these reports and approved of them as they have the effect of deferring the Japanese attack on the Soviets giving the Russians a further breathing spell to perfect their defences.

It is quite correct to assume that nothing has happened to cause the Russians to deviate from their long established policy of active assistance to Chinese resistance against the Japanese aggression. Naturally the Russians do not wish to see the Chinese army crushed at one blow as was promised officially by General Gen Sugiyama, Minister of War. The longer the Chinese fight the better it is for Russia, as by so doing the Chinese weaken the fighting strength of Japan and increase the chances of victory for the Russians to that extent.

The Nanking Government exercised general wisdom when it patched up its differences with the Chinese Red Army and incorporated it into the national forces as the 8th Route Army. Since the Soviets have always accorded at least moral support to this army in all its wanderings through several provinces of Central China, it may be presumed that they would not now abandon it in their final stand against Japanese imperialism.

The Soviets realize very well that, if the Japanese wish to attack them, they do not need any pretext, or even an excuse. When Japan is engaged in war with China or any other country, Russia can well afford to assist that country by supplying arms, ammunition and volunteers, for it would be next to impossible for Japan to fight two countries at once. Some people feel apprehensive regarding the possible attitude of Germany, but Germany is neutralized by the Franco-Soviet agreement of mutual assistance, having the moral support of all European democracies.

It appears, therefore, that, unless the internal situation in Russia is not too bad, and there is no reason to think that it is, there is no ground for Russia to discontinue her active support of anti-fascist forces. How this support will be forthcoming to Chinese in their present war against Japan is another question and can only be surmised, but it will.

Shanghai, September 25, 1937.

Japanese War Methods Arouse World-Wide Indignation

Japanese methods of warfare have raised violent indignation throughout Britain. The *Daily Herald* first suggested a boycott, then the *News Chronicle* appealed to British opinion to enforce the measure, and published a list of goods which might be boycotted. The *Manchester Guardian* suggested similar measures while the *Times* published several letters appealing for sanctions. Finally, the Council for Action for Peace and Reconstruction, sponsored by David Lloyd-George and the free churches, recommended economic pressure for putting an end to the savage action in China.

The London *News Chronicle* said Japanese raids are the worst examples of indiscriminate cruelty on a mass scale in modern history.

Resentment at the bombing of Nanking by Japanese planes was voiced by the Paris *Le Temps* in an editorial Sept. 23. The bombings, it stated, were carried out in violation of the principles of international law, and despite the formal promises of the Tokyo Government.

Caustic Comments in American, British and French Press

The bombings of Canton and Nanking by Japanese planes provoked violent indignation in London, even in circles which have generally been pro-Japanese.

The *Evening News* declared that "the Japanese Government would do well to consider whether they cannot maintain honor and gain their ends otherwise than by showing the western world what an unrestricted use of aerial bombs really means."

The *Star* was even more severe. "Behind the familiar Japanese grin," it states, "we see a Death's head, for the attacks on Canton and Nanking have every element of barbarism about them. A cry of horror should be raised by the world."

Japan's warning to the foreign envoys to evacuate Nanking is an action "which, for impertinence, hits an all-time high," the New York *Daily News* commented.

Unprecedented barbarism was the New York *Times* description of Japan's threat to bomb Nanking. The *Herald Tribune* said that the threat is a "grotesquely horrible affair blandly violating every law of civilized warfare, to say nothing of the incidental rights of neutrals."

British Communist Party Urges British People to Aid China

Harry Pollitt, Secretary of the British Communist Party, has written to the National Labor Council, which represents trade unions and the Labor Party, demanding that a campaign be organized through the country urging the British people to come to the aid of China in her struggle against Japan.

Chang Lai-chi Writes on Need of Determined Foreign Policy

"As long as we are determined to resist the enemy," writes Chang Lai-chi (one of the seven who spent several months behind prison cells in Soochow because of their patriotic activities in Shanghai) in the *Lih Pao*, Sept 25, "we do not have to worry about the international situation." Mr. Chang recommends that China should adopt a determined foreign policy.

Vice Minister of War Suggests Removal of Industries to Interior

Interviewed by the correspondent of the *Chiu Wang Jih Pao*, General Chen Cheng, Vice-War Minister, Sept. 25 expressed the opinion that China should unanimously fight Japan to the bitter end for the sake of national existence. At present, it is necessary he said that the new Chinese industrial enterprises should be moved and conducted in the interior places of the rear, so that the handicraft industries in the rural villages might be resumed and the use of native goods might be encouraged.

American Chamber Asks U. S. Government to Apply Sanctions Against Japan

A telegram, urging the United States Government to apply moral censure and economic sanctions against Japan, was sent Sept. 28 to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by the American Chamber of Commerce in Hankow. The decision was reached at a meeting of the Chamber at noon on said date. The telegram pointed out the ruthlessness of Japanese aircraft in killing noncombatants to the total disregard of international decency. For the sake of humanity and for the maintenance of law and civilization, the wire adds, the whole world should rise up to oppose such ruthlessness.

The movement for a boycott of Japanese goods as a protest against the bombardments of Chinese cities, is speedily gaining ground in London, following the destruction of a flotilla of Chinese junks and the death of three hundred occupants of these junks, without military justification.

Chinese Pleased with Anglo-Saxon Boycott of Japan

Chinese circles in Shanghai received with genuine satisfaction the report from London that active measures were being initiated in Great Britain to boycott Japanese goods as a means to check Japan's indiscriminate bombing and ruthless killing of Chinese civilians in China. It is felt in Chinese political circles that China does not need the military assistance of any third Power to check Japanese aggression but a world-wide boycott of Japanese goods could bankrupt Japan and thus check her nefarious designs upon China and remove a grave menace upon civilization. Other nations are now following the example set by the British Empire and the United States and it seems certain that a world-wide anti-Japanese economic boycott will materialize.

British Merchants Cancel Orders for Japan

The managing director of a chain of milk bars in London, in a latter to the *Manchester Guardian*, stated: "Today I was about to purchase 100,000,000 straws at the most favorable price. I thought of the barbaric bombardment of Canton and tore up the contract. "The *Manchester Guardian*, in an editorial quoted the Hague aerial war rules of 1923, showing that they are diametrically opposite to what is claimed by the Japanese naval attache in Shanghai. Thy expressly forbid bombing of military points where non-combatant residents are intermingled. The six greatest Powers in the world, declares the journal, have now separately protested to Japan against the indiscriminate bombing of non-combatants in Chinese cities. "It is time that they joined with other countries wishing to do so to make a more solemn, formal and serious protest against this inexcusable massacre."

Chinese League of Nations Union Issues Appeal to World

The Chinese League of Nations Union appealed to the world Sept. 23 in a statement asking for the condemnation of Japan and for speedy measures to curb her unlawful invasion of China.

The Japanese militarists (the appeal said) encountering China's determined resistance, are obviously throwing aside all international treaties and obligations and are resorting to the most atrocious means of warfare in an attempt to force a ruthless and early victory. It was pointed out that Japan's present agression is only the continuation of her so-called Continental Policy as outlined in the Tanaka Memorial; if, therefore, no effective check is put on her acts of aggression, world peace will be seriously jeopardized.

International Boycott of Japan Urged

Pointing out the necessity and the way with which to urge the international community to exercise economic sanctions on Japanese imperialism so as to crush the Nipponese Empire which has clay feet, Professor Fan Tsung-yuen in an editorial in the *Chiu Wang Jih Pao* Sept. 28 stated that the exercise of economic sanctions on Japan by all nations will be sufficient to lead to its entire collapse. Therefore, in resisting Japanese encroachment, besides boycotting of the Japanese by Chinese, the latter should further do their utmost to devise measures for extending the anti-Japanese movement in the international community and urge the exercise of economic sanctions upon Japan.

In a telegram to the British Labor Union, the Shanghai Chinese Labor Union Sept. 27 asked that pressure be brought to bear on the British Government for the application of effective sanctions against Japan in order to safeguard peace in East Asia and uphold international law.

British Labor Leader Urges Calling a Halt on Japan

"What we are seeing in China today, we will see in Europe tomorrow unless the world calls a halt to Japan." Thus declared Frederick Louis Kerran, well-known British labor leader and writer, in a statement made in Shanghai Sept. 28. Mr. Kerran, who is a prospective candidate for Luton in Bedford, England, arrived in China about two weeks ago via Siberia to investigate conditions in the Far East, particularly during the Sino-Japanese crisis. He returned to Shanghai after a visit to Nanking, during which he witnessed the attack on China's capital by the Japanese air fleet.

American Presbyterian Mission Expresses Sympathy for China

A telegraphic greeting was received by the National Christian Council of China Sept. 25 from the Board of the Presbyterian Mission in New York as follows:

"Undergirding Christian movement and leaders with sympathy, prayer and service. Transmit to General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek."

Japanese Navy Had 1,014 Casualties Up to Sept. 17—Army Losses Also Heavy

An adjutant of the Tokyo Naval Office Sept. 17 made public the fact that up to that date, the casualties suffered by the Japanese naval forces in war operations in China amounted to 1,014 killed and wounded and 23 planes brought down or missing. No damage, it was said, has been sustained by any Japanese warship.

Japanese Army Casualties in Shanghai Area 5,581

Japanese Army casualties on the Shanghai front from the beginning of the hostilities until Sept. 21 numbered 5,581, of whom 1,412 men and officers lost their lives in action, a Japanese Army spokesman annonnced in Shanghai Sept. 24. The figures showed an increasing ratio as compared with previous reports.

Many Japanese in Hongkong Refuse to Return to Japan

At an urgent meeting of the Japanese residents held in Hongkong, on Sept. 21, Mr. Mizusowa, Japanese consul-general, was reported to have read an "urgent order" from the War Office in Tokyo, urging them to return to Japan and join military service immediately. Mr. Takagaki, chairman of the Japanese residents Association, raised some questions by asking for "reasons and objects" of the present war with China. Then a hot debate ensued.

The Hongkong Japanese Association was said to have expressed its strong stand that their government should take Japanese commercial interests as well as peace in Eastern Asia into consideration. Otherwise, although the government may not accord them protection, they would not be willing to abandon their commercial interests in the port. More than 500 Japanese residents have signed their names on a "not to return to Japan" list despite the repeated persuasions of their consul-general.

Japanese Government Formally Expresses Deep Regret for Attack on British Ambassador

The Japanese Government Sept. 23, conveyed to the British Government a formal expression of deep regret for the wounding of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China. The Japanese Note says that two Japanese 'planes machine- gunned and bombed two motor-cars which they sincerely believed to be military omnibusses or motor-lorries carrying officers or soldiers of the Chinese army. The Japanese Government considers that the incident may have been caused by the Japanese airplanes mistaking the Ambassador's motor-car for a military 'bus or motor-lorry.

The Japanese Government, the Note added, would take suitable steps whenever it is established that Japanese aviators have killed or wounded, intentionally or through negligence, nationals belonging to a third country. Instructions, it concluded, have been sent to the Japanese forces in China to exercise the greatest care in safeguarding non-combatants.

The British Government immediately accepted the Japanese apology as constituting termination of the incident.

Anti-War Feeling Rises in Japan—Publications Issued to Denounce Japan's War on China

A dispatch in the *Tokyo Asahi* stated that large quantities of anti-war publications recently seized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau were issued by rightist and leftist elements resulting from their discussions of the Sino-Japanese war problems. The titles of these publications were 'Friends of Our People,' 'Rise up: Our Soldiers of Peace,' etc. Many other handbills were also being widely distributed in Tokyo. Obviously the purpose of the pamphlets was to develop anti-war feeling among the Japanese masses. Up to the morning of Sept. 15, large quantities of such handbills had already been seized.

Japan's Cabinet Organs to Be Reorganized

For the purpose of readjusting national finances and examining the plans of the various ministries, the Japanese Cabinet has decided to incorporate the Board of Planning and Bureau of Financial Resources into a new organ, a *Central News* message from Tokyo Sept. 28, stated. The new organization which may be named the Board of General Affairs, it is stated, will be composed of six sub-organs, including general affairs, examination, planning and financial resources departments. Masao Taki, director of the Codification Bureau, has been selected to head the new board.

"POOR CHINA HASN'T MADE THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN IN ARTS OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION"

By Parrish in the Chicago Tribune

Japan Tightens China Blockade—Will Not Recognize Transfers to Foreign Flags

Foreign Powers were informed Sept. 18 by the Japanese Government that it would recognize no transfer of Chinese vessels to foreign ownership effected after the declaration of blockade of the China coast, unless a proof were produced that such transfer was *bona fide*. Foreign Governments were requested by Japan to pay attention to the alleged Chinese attempts to disguise the nationality of their vessels through the use of foreign flags.

Crowd of 200 Londoners Demonstrates Outside Japanese Embassy

Police reserves were rushed to the residence of the Japanese Ambassador, S. Yoshida, in London at midnight Sept. 24, when 200 men and women, after parading around the square, gathered before the house, shouting "Take away the Japanese murderers from China" and "Withdraw your bombers."

Tokyo Organizes Information Board

Decision to organize a Board of Information, by expanding the existing Committee on Information, was reached by the Tokyo Cabinet Sept. 21. The new organization will be charged with the task of co-ordinating the information activies of all departments of the Government. Mitsuteru Yokomizo, Chairman of the Cabinet's Information Committee, will be promoted to the directorship of the new body.

Baron Okura to Be Unofficial Envoy to Italy

In line with its policy of despatching unofficial envoys to American and European countries to swing public opinion there in Japan's favor in her present conflict with China, the Japanese Government has decided to send Baron Kihichiro Okura, influential industrialist, to visit Italy. He will leave Japan by the end of this month.

Japanese Treasury Will Export No More Gold

With the balance of trade turning in Japan's favor as a result of restrictions placed on imports and the commencement of the export season, the Treasury will export no more gold bullion abroad this year, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Sept. 28 stated.

Japan Economizes on Oil and Gasoline—Cruising Taxis to Be Stopped

Japanese papers note the fact that measures are being studied to economize on oil and gasoline consumption; for example, fewer buses are to be run and cruising taxis are to be stopped.

Japan Declines Offers of Italian Volunteers for Service in China

The *Tokyo Asahi* recently noted the fact that the Japanese Embassy in Rome had received many offers of Italian volunteers to serve with the Japanese forces in China, but there had been declined with thanks.

Japan's Trade with China

The following figures show Japan's trade with China during the six months ended June 30, 1936 and 1937.

	Exports from Japan Jan.-June		*Imports into Japan Jan.-June*		*Total Imports and Exports Jan.-June*	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
China	67,465	124,997	66,158	103,358	133,623	228,355
Manchoukuo	68,379	91,827	122,964	140,516	191,343	232,343
Kwantung Province	166,362	179,559	16,360	23,585	182,722	203,144
Hongkong	25,602	34,932	1,690	2,838	27,292	37,770
Total	327,808	431,315	207,172	270,297	534,980	701,612

By Months	*Exports*		*Imports*	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
January	40,834	53,896	38,829	46,875
February	50,058	62,642	37,238	48,136
March	60,949	79,563	38,801	46,380
April	60,536	74,029	32,479	5,955
May	62,677	82,659	32,143	79,370
June	52,754	78,526	27,682	43,581
Total	327,808	431,315	207,172	270,297

Japan's total foreign trade for the six months ended June 30, 1936 and 1937 was as follows:—

	1936 *Yen*	1937 *Yen*
Imports	1,489,822	2,145,920
Exports	1,217,968	1,527,776
Total	2,707,790	3,673,696

(British Chamber of Commerce Journal for September)

Capt Kao, Leader of Tungchow "Rebels," Arrives in Tsingtao

Capt. Kao Teng-ying, accompanied by several other officers of the Peace Preservation Corps, who led his men in a mutiny against the Japanese in Tungchow in July, arrived in Tsingtao by steamer Sept. 24, Capt. Kao said that he had been detained and tortured several times by the Japanese in Tientsin, but finally made a miraculous escape. Extended reference to the mutiny at Paoting was made in an editorial in *The Review* last week.

Japanese State Their Case on Shanghai in 20-Page Document

"A Statement of Japan's Case in the Present Sino-Japanese Hostilities in the Shanghai Area," is the title of a 20-page mimeographed document published Sept. 20 by authority of Suemasa Okamoto, Consul-General for Japan and Japanese Civil Delegate of the Joint Commission established by the Peace Agreement of 1932.

The Japanese statement refers at the outset to the "persistent, insidious and dishonest attempts of certain publications and spokesmen to represent Japan as the culprit and aggressor in the present hostilities in and around Shanghai."

It is averred that during the peace parleys in 1932, the Japanese delegates labored hard for the creation of a demilitarized zone to completely encircle Shanghai. It was then agreed that the Chinese side should remain in the positions to which their troops had retreated and the Japanese side was to withdraw to the regions occupied by their armed forces prior to the outbreak of hostilities, thus creating the neutral zone along the northern and eastern exboundaries of the International Settlement.

At a meeting of the Joint Commission on June 23 last, the Japanese called attention to the construction of Chinese military works in the neutral area, particularly at Woosung, and asked for an inspection by the neutral members of the Commission to determine whether or not the reports were true. Moreover the Japanese claim that they had information the Peace Preservation Corps in the demilitarized area had been very largely increased (estimated number 6,500) over the 2,000 which the present Chinese Mayor had assured the Japanese side in 1932 would be their number.

In furtherance of their desire to avoid a conflict, the Japanese authorities (according to the statement), conducted pourparlers direct with the Chinese authorities, with a view to having "these menaces to the Settlement" removed. However, no success attended these efforts.

Following the incident at Hungjao in which two members of the Landing Party had lost their lives at the hands of the Peace Preservation Corps, troops of the 88th Division took up a position off Haskell Road near the North Station, with the result that the position had taken suddenly a turn for the worse.

An account is given of the Japanese interviews with Mayor Yui. It is claimed that Japanese reinforcements were not summoned to this area until the situation as revealed by Chinese intransigeance had become so critical as to justify the expectation of an immediate attack by the Chinese. "When the Chinese attack did eventuate, the small Japanese defense force was so overwhelmingly outnumbered that it was only through the most desperate and heroic fighting that the attackers were held at bay. Some day the story of that epic struggle against stupendous odds will be told. Moreover, what made the position seem well-nigh hopeless at the time was the delay in the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, which were detained two precious days because of typhoon weather. Does this look like Japanese aggression?"

Japan Believed by Chinese Contemplating Taking Over Shanghai Foreign Settlement

The opinion expressed by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Chugai*, a leading Japanese commercial paper, in a recent dispatch to that paper regarding the situation in Shanghai, is considered by Chinese circles in Shanghai as another clear indication that the Japanese schemes vis-a-vis Shanghai are really more mephistophelian than most foreigners here seem to think. According to recent correspondentce from Shanghai in the Tokyo *Chugai*, the consensus of Japanese opinions is that the Japanese in Shanghai should take a guiding hand and that a neutral zone be established in Shanghai with the International Settlement as the center. Chinese circles in Shanghai see in this statement nothing more or less than that Japan is planning to take over the administration of the Settlement itself, in case of a defeat of the Chinese troops around here.

Chinese Deny Japanese Allegations Regarding Nantao

Mayor O. K. Yui, Sept. 22 categorically denied allegations by the Japanese that the Chinese had troop concentrations in Nantao. Not only was it devoid of any military importance, but not a single Chinese soldier was in that district. This was in reply to a Japanese threat to bombard Nantao because it was being used for military purposes.

Terauchi, Former War Minister, Commands Japanese Forces in North

Gen. J. Terauchi, former Minister of War, will personally direct the present Japanese military operations in North China as commander-in chief of the entire Nipponese forces there. Major-Gen. S. Kita, Japanese military attache in China, is the chief-of-staff to Gen. Terauchi, with headquarters in Peiping.

Week's Warfare Makes Little Change in Situation in Shanghai Area

THE result of a week's operations in the Shanghai area has made little change in the situation. Japan's long-threatened fourth "push" has made little progress owing to the countryside having been made a bog as the result of intermittent rains, thus preventing the Japanese from using their mechanized units, without which they have little hope of pushing back the Chinese line.

Japanese bombers attack the Chinese concrete fortifications on the North Station and Chapei areas almost daily, usually at dawn, but evidently without much sucess. The Chinese side, following the policy of conserving their ammunition, greet the Japanese airplanes with only occasional anti-aircraft fire, but as the Japanese planes fly out of range, this has had little effect at any rate. The Chinese have lately installed new anti-aircraft guns. It is noted, however, that after the bombings, there are usually several shots into the Yangtszepoo area from the Chinese lines, mostly, it would appear, as showing defiance to the Japanese efforts at destroying the Chinese gun emplacements.

Both the Chinese and Japanese continue to fly their planes over the Settlement, despite two requests from foreign naval authorities here to desist from doing so. Almost daily bits of shrapnel fall here and there in the foreign areas, doing certain damage to property, wounding more or less seriously pedestrians, nearly always Chinese, and in one or two cases causing deaths.

Japanese airmen have also dropped bombs in the Pootung area almost daily but an occasional shot from that direction indicates that the Chinese batteries there have not been silenced. A barrage of buoys, and evidently mines, has been laid around the *Idzumo* in the Whangpoo. No serious attempt at landing in the Pootung district has so far been made by the Japanese, the present indications being that any attempt in that dierection would be a most costly affair as, despite the heavy shell fire of a week ago and the bombings, the Chinese continue to maintain effective machine gun nests in strategic points.

Japanese Say There Are 24 Divisions of Chinese in Shanghai Area

The strength of the Chinese forces on the Shanghai front was put by a Japanese military spokesman (Sept. 28) at 24 divisions.

Six-and-a half divisions, he said, were opposing the Japanese advance in the Lotien sector. These were named as the 11th, 14th, 58, 59th, 90th, 93rd, and a half of the 67th Division.

The remaining Chinese troops, the spokesman declared, were distributed in the Liuhong, Kiangwan and Pootung sectors. These divisions including the 1st, 15th, 16th, 32nd, 36th, 50th, 46th, 49th, 57th, 65th, 77th, 82nd, 87th, 88th, 103rd 159th, 160th and a half of the 67th.

The strength of the Chinese forces entrenched in Pootung was estimated by the spokesman at two divisions, but these remained unnamed.

Twenty other divisions, the officer asserted, were standing close by ready to be moved to the front lines in case of need.

Pootung was subjected to a heavy naval bombardment by the Japanese Sept. 24. No attempt was made to land troops there.

Following the heavy shelling of the Chinese positions, Japanese infantry units, supported by armored cars, launched a frontal attack on Lotien and Liuhong early Sept. 24, to find the Chinese troops holding their battered lines and making a determined stand, according to a Chinese military spokesman.

The reports of the Chinese military spokesmen last week were featured by a story to the effect that a Japanese force, numbering about 300 men, had been surrounded on the Lotien front and completely wiped out with a single exception. One soldier was said to have been captured alive by the Chinese.

The Japanese were reported to have landed 40,000 troops on the Shanghai side of the Whangpoo during the past week. A total of five transports were said to have tied up at the O. S. K. Wharf Nov. 23 to disembark 4,000 men.

Japanese "Crack Squadron" Said Bombing Pootung

To the booming of exploding bombs, dropped by Japanese 'planes on Chinese positions in Pootung, the Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai Sept. 25 revealed the presence of a "crack squadron" on the Shanghai front. Foreigners living on roads close to the Settlement boundaries, he declared, need not fear Japanese bombs because "these men can hit an ant-hill from any height."

Prince Fushimi Wounded by Chinese Fire

Commander Prince Hiroyoshi Fushimi, Commander of a destroyer flotilla and eldest son of Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff, was "slightly wounded" in action last Saturday afternoon, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced late the same day.

Japanese Deny That They Have Taken Over Customs in Yangtszepoo District

Allegations that the Japanese authorities have taken over the customs in the Yangtszepoo district since September 12, were categorically denied this week by a spokesman for the Japanese Consulate-General.

T. Yamamoto has been appointed chairman of a temporary committee to decide on customs formalities on Japanese boats arriving here. He stated to the *Shanghai Evening Post* that no attempt will be made to collect duties on foreign cargoes arriving in Japanese ships and intended for South of the Creek or the interior. These cargoes will be sent by lighter to the Customs Jetty where tariffs will be collected as in the past. The reason for instituting the new service, according to Mr. Yamamoto, was because it was impossible for Japanese merchants in the Yangtzepo area to come South of the Creek to pay Customs duty and accept cargo while it was equally impossible for the regular Customs Service to function in Japanese areas where Customs boats with Chinese crews and officials could not dock. Japanese goods upon which tariff will be collected are for consumption in Hongkew, Yangtzepoo and Wayside. There is little likelihood that any of these articles will reach other areas and cargoes brought in will not be large, consisting mainly of necessary food supplies, Mr. Yamamoto said.

Chinese Soldiers on the Lotien front.

Sir Frederick Maze stated later that he knew nothing of the alleged creation of a committee to collect customs duties in Yangtszepoo, and he could say nothing until he had received a report from the Commissioner of Customs Shanghai.

It is a fact, however, that the Japanese refuse to allow the Chinese Customs Service to function on Japanese boats arriving in Shanghai, with the result that passengers' luggage and cargo coming in by Japanese boats is not subject to Customs duty.

U. S. Studies Customs Situation in China

The United States Government is studying, with the closest interest, a possible development in the China situation similar to that in 1932-33, when Japan seized control of Chinese Customs depots in Manchuria, declared Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in commenting at a press conference in Washington Sept. 27 on reports that Japanese had established her own Customs Houses in the Shanghai area.

General Chu Shao-liang Named Head of Shanghai Command

General Chu Shao-liang, veteran army officer and former Chairman of Kansu Province, has been appointed new Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in the Shanghai area. Born in Changchow, Kiangsu, in 1890, General Chu during his long military career has served successively as battalion commander, regimental commander and brigadier commander. He was at one time the high counsellor of the Headquarters of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in Canton.

Gen. Chu Shao-liang

During the Nationalist Northern expedition, General Chu was attached to the Field Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief as Chief-of-Staff. Later he successively served as a department director of the National Military Affairs Commission, Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Route Army, and Chief Military Counsellor of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Bandit-Suppression Forces in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei.

He was appointed Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government in 1933 and served in that post until 1935. Since then, he had been Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Route Bandit-Suppression Forces and the Pacification Commissioner of Kansu.

An army officer for more than 20 years, General Chu had taken part in practically all major revolutionary campaigns since 1911.

Calm, smiling, buried behind a desk littered with papers and maps, the new commander-in-Chief of Chinese troops of the Shanghai area found time, despite being swamped with orders and instructions, to tell a representative of the *Central News Agency* in an interview "somewhere at the front" Sept. 26 that "The things the Japanese rely upon most are their mechanized units, their airplanes, their heavy guns and field pieces, but never their infantry. We have encountered these foot-soldiers before, and so far they have not measured up to our expectations."

He added that the Japanese may have landed some 40,000 reinforcements as reported, but no matter how many more men the Chinese had to deal with, they were confident of their strength and of a final victory in a long drawnout war of attrition.

General Chen Cheng, Commander of Chinese forces West and North of Soochow Creek, Shanghai.

General Chang Fah-kwei, Commander of Chinese Forces in Pootung, Shanghai.

A determined Japanese onslaught against Kiangwan, battered battleground of the 1932 hostilities, preceded by heavy artillery bombardment and supported by numerous tanks, again failed to dislodge the firmly entrenched Chinese defenders who offered stubborn resistance to the mechanically better equipped invaders in a bitter engagement which lasted throughout Sept. 26 and 27. Giving details of the encounter at the daily press conference on the evening of Sept. 27, a Chinese military spokesman said the enemy bombardment which systematically pounded away at the Chinese lines was even more intense than that of the previous day, some of the larger guns employed being detached from the Japanese warships. Japanese tanks, flanked by large units of infantry, attempted to advance along Hsiangying Road and Sanmin Road, but were checkmated by strong Chinese resistance every foot of the way.

The obvious intention of the Japanese, the spokesman said, was to advance along Kiangwan Road toward Kiangwan. The failure of the Civic Centre column to reach Fuhtan University, however, spelled doom for the Japanese plan.

Blind bombing of the Pootung and Chapei areas characterized the activities of the Japanese air force on the same date. In Chapei, Markham Road station and the railway tracks in the vicinity of the Central Mint received special attention from the Japanese, but aside from a few civilian casualties, little material damage of military importance was done by the Japanese airmen. In Pootung, the spokesman said, Chinese gun emplacements, which were the obvious objectives of the Japanese airmen, escaped detection singularly well and remained intact.

The Chinese positions at the Yung An Bridge, recaptured Sunday, have been considerably strengthened despite heavy Japanese artillery bombardment, according to the Chinese sources Sept. 28. The main spearhead of the Japanese thrust is concentrated in the Yung An Bridge area between Liuhong and Yanghong, and the Japanese had confined themselves to artillery only throughout the night and the following morning, the report added.

"Do all the bombing and pounding they want, the Japanese will find it impossible to make much of an impression on our defense lines in Kiangwan and Chapei," Lieut.-Gen. Sun Yuan-liang, divisional commander in charge of the Kiangwan Chapei sector, told the *Central News* Sept. 28.

Chinese Air Raiders Once More Drop Bombs in Shanghai Area

After a lapse of a week, Chinese air-raiders came back over Shanghai Sept. 25 and dropped bombs on Japanese positions along the eastern sector and apparently outside the Yangtszepoo district. While clouds obscured the flight of the planes, it is believed that three planes were engaged in the first raid.

Japanese warships in the river immediately opened up with heavy anti-aircraft fire with the result that Chinese bombers increased their elevation and soared downriver in the direction of the Nipponese air-field. About 15 minutes later, a large flier was seen in that area.

Japanese Aver That Every Effort Is Taken to Spare Lives of Non-Combatants

Charges that Japanese naval planes deliberately bombed Chinese non-combatants were strongly denied Sept. 25 by Rear-Admiral Tadao Honda, Naval Attache to Japanese Embassy. The officer emphasized the Japanese Navy's determination to "spare at all costs" the lives and property of Chinese and foreign non-combatants.

Strict precautions, he declared, have been taken to keep the pilots informed of the exact location of their targets.

The objectives of aerial bombardment, Rear-Admiral Honda explained, were confined to troop concentrations, military works and establishments, military depots, munitions plants, means and agencies of transportation and communication used or adaptable to use for military purposes, and Government buildings having direct bearing on the conduct of war, such as those used as centers for war propaganda.

Churches, missions, hospitals and other social and religious institutions are never bombed, unless they are used by the Chinese troops for military purposes, the officer asserted.

Famous Jurist Advises Japanese Authorities Here on International Law

In an effort to avoid any breach of international law in her activities in Central China, Japan has enlisted the services of Dr. Jumpei Shinobu, a famous jurist, who once served with the Nanking Government, the Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai announced this week. Dr. Shinobu, it was emphaisized, is being consulted on every problem that might involve breach of international law.

Restrictions Passed on Number of Wounded Soldiers Allowed in Foreign Areas

The Shanghai Foreign Settlement and the French Concession authorities last week made a ruling that not more than 70 wounded might be brought into the foreign areas in one day. Dr. Peng Chin-chou, Secretary-General of the Chinese Red Cross Society, in an interview Sept. 23 pointed out that as a result of the new regulations the whole Red Cross program may be upset. The whole program of the Red Cross Society had been pivoted around the emergency and existing hospitals in Shanghai; now new hospitals will have to be set up in inland cities.

Later reports indicated that the restriction was not on a per diem basis, but so arranged that there shall not be more than 3,000 patients at one time in hospitals in the Foreign Settlement and not more than 2,000 in the French Concession.

General Chiang Says the U. S. Cannot Be Neutral in Far Eastern Conflict

The Japanese bombings of Nanking will not affect the Chinese military situation, but will only give the Chinese populace, and also the people of the world, a fuller realization of Japanese barbarism, declared General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Commander-in-Chief of China's armed forces, in an interview with foreign correspondents in Nanking Sept. 24. Madame Chiang translated for the Generalissimo. China's resistance, he said, would continue so long as Japan's aggression continued.

The present attitude of the United States was not, in his opinion, America's real attitude. He was convinced that the people and the Government of the United States had always upheld justice, law and order, and, with the long history of Sino-American friendship, would give China sympathy and support in her struggle against Japanese aggression.

Commenting on America's attitude, the Generalissimo declared that China was fighting, not only for her own existence, but to uphold the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Therefore, he contended, it was up to all the signatories of these instruments to support China's struggle. The question of neutrality should not be considered so long as the Nine-Power Treaty and the League Covenant remained in force.

"America," General Chiang went on, "cannot be neutral. I am confident that the people and the Governments of the signatories have not forgotten their obligations."

Asked about the responsibitity of the other Powers, the Generalissimo declared that, while the other signatories should live up to their obligations, he believed that "America's responsibility is far greater since she convened the Washington Conference and was mainly instrumental in the conclusion of the Nine-Power Treaty and the League Convenant."

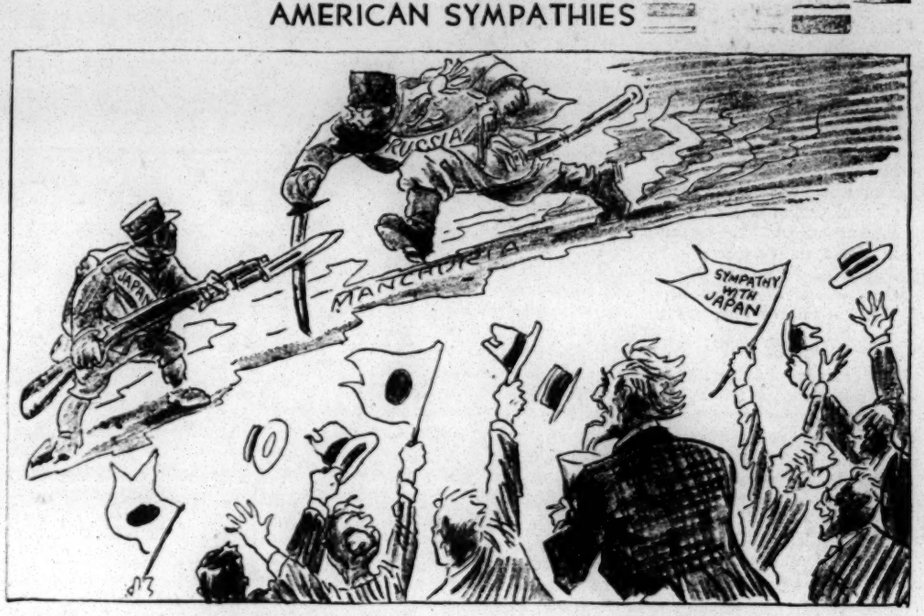
General Chiang expressed surprise at the present attitude of the Powers which, he declared, did not only fail to live up to their obligations, but were "definitely under the domination of Japan and were watching the tearing up of treaties to which they were signatories."

Replying to a question whether China expected much help from the League of Nations, the Generalissimo said: "Justice must triumph in the end."

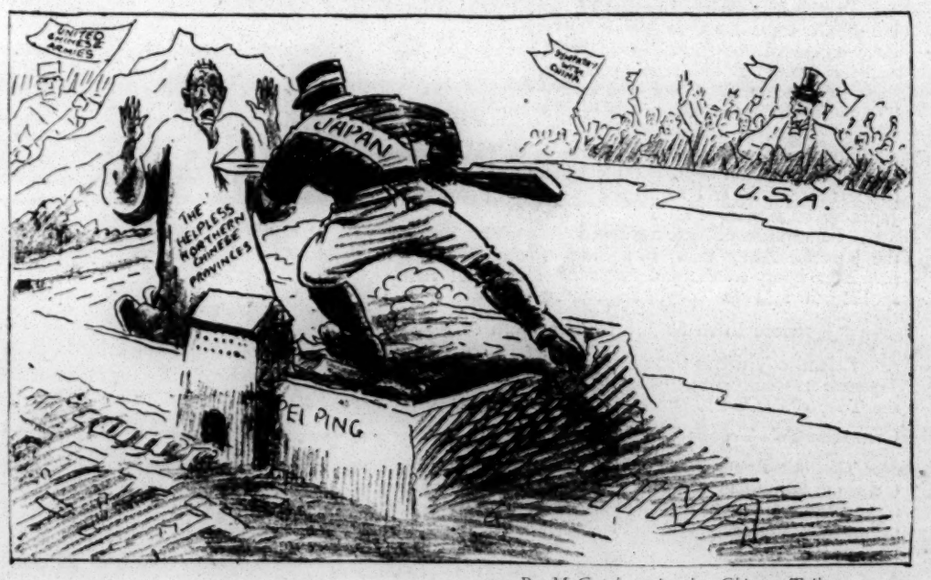
"China will be able to hold out indefinitely, no matter how long this war will last," the Generalissimo said in reply to a question on China's ability to hold out under Japanese offensives. "China is a nation possessing undefinable and inexhaustible power and resources. The Japanese blockade may seriously affect other countries, but it will have no appreciable effect on Chinese resistance."

General Chiang Appointed Concurrently Inspector-General of Opium Suppression

By a Mandate of the National Government issued Sept. 24 the General Association of Opium Suppression Commissions (*Chin-Yen Tsung-Hui*), hitherto under the Military Affairs Commission, has been transferred to the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. General Chiang Kai-shek is specially appointed concurrently Inspector-General of Opium Suppression.



They were against the aggressor in the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-'05.



By McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

They are against the aggressor in the present Chinese-Japanese fighting.

Work of General and Mme. Chiang Praised in Report by British Commercial Counsellor

Remarkable praise for General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek is contained in the "Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in China," written by Sir Louis Beale, British Commercial Counsellor in Shanghai, and published in London Sept. 22.

China Completes Railway Despite Sino-Japanese Hostilities

Despite the Sino-Japanese hostilities, work on the construction of the Nanchang-Pingsiang section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway has been completed according to schedule.

Hangchow-Chuchow through traffic service,—connecting the Chekiang provincial capital with Chuchow, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, in central Hunan—was inaugurated this week.

Japanese Halt Advance Southwards on Shantung Border

A *Reuter* message from Peiping Sept. 26 stated that the Japanese army had halted their advance in Hopei at points just south of Paotingfu and Tsangchow. Unconfirmed reports stated that Maj.-General Doihara flew to Tsinanfu after the capture of Paotingfu to offer peace terms to General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, whose province is the next in the path of the Japanese advance.

The future action of the Japanese troops depends on General Han's answer, but the Japanese are evidently very anxious to spare hostilities in Shantung because of the large Japanese interests there.

Moreover, the Japanese military authorities have, for many years, sought General Han's adherence to the idea of an autonomous federation of the five northern provinces. They consider that the time is now ripe to realize an agreement in this regard.

The Japanese have also approached General Yen Hsi-shan, overlord of Shansi and Suiyuan, but General Yen lost his power of initiative when the Chinese Central Government troops arrived at Taiyuanfu. The Kwantung Army, therefore, is continuing its offensive in those provinces.

A *Domei* message from Tientsin Sept. 28 stated that Japanese troops advancing southward along the Tientsin-Pukow line in that date neared the borders of Shantung, whose Governor, Gen Han Fu-chu, is reported to be still considering his attitude towards the current incident. Chinese troops were reported to be withdrawing from Tsangchiachiao as the result of a series of Japanese air raids.

Meanwhile, *Reuter* learns that Major-General Kita is making slow progress in the formation of a "shadow government" which is to take office if and when the conquest of North China is realized.

The post of Chief Executive has been refused by several notable persons, including Marshal Wu Pei-fu, once a leading figure on the North China stage, General Kita's.

Paoting Captured Sept. 24 After Desperate Chinese Resistance

Paotingfu, provincial capital of Hopei, was captured by the Japanese Sept. 24 after desperate resistance by the Chinese who retreated to new defence lines near Shihchiachuang, at the junction of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the Cheng-Tai line which runs to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi. Japanese planes bombed the retreating Chinese.

Following a general offensive on Tsangchow launched at 5 p.m. Sept. 23, the Chinese forces began to retreat south and south-east of their positions, a Japanese communique said.

The capture of Paotingfu and Tsangchow supplies the Japanese Army with new bases for a drive upon provinces lying south and west of Hopei, an Army spokesman said in Tokyo, Sept. 24.

Japanese Push 30 Kilometres South of Paotingfu

Relentlessly driving southward their wedge into North China, Japanese troops occupied Hsinlo, 30 klms. south of Paotingfu, the Tokyo War Office announced Sept. 27.

Gen. Chu Te's Troops Victorious—$5000 for Officers and Men

The 8th Route Army under General Chu Te has been victorious in its initial encounter with the Japanese in northern Shansi, according to a circular telegram issued by the General Staff Bureau of the Headquarters of the 8th Route Army at Fushih, northern Shensi, Sept. 28.

Chinese Forces in Shansi Begin to Gain Upper Hand

After suffering a series of setbacks last week, Chinese troops on the northern Shangsi front are definitely beginning to gain an upper hand with the participation in battle of strong reinforcements, according to a military communique issued Sept. 24 at Nanking.

As a result of 16 hours' sanguinary fighting, a Chinese division attacking from Pinghsingkwan, Great Wall pass in northern Shansi, routed the Japanese invaders and recaptured Tungpaochih, Sinchuang and Kwanchun on the night of Sept. 26, a military despatch from the Chinese front, stated.

In recognition of the meritorious achievement of the Chinese troops at the Shansi front which scored two important victories at Pinghsingkwan and Tuanchengkow, the Great Wall passes in northern Shansi, during the week-end, General Yen Hsi-shan Director of the Taiyuan Pacification Headquarters, remitted a cash reward of $5,000 for distribution among the officers and soldiers as an encouragement.

Inner Mongol Cavalry Troops Harass Retreating Chinese Troops

Two thousand Chinese troops retreating from Pingtichuan were surrounded by Inner Mongolian cavalry and "annihilated," according to a report received in Tientsin by the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison, Sept. 26.

Pingtichuan in Suiyuan Falls into Japanese Hands

Pingtichuan, strategic Chinese stronghold in Suiyuan Province was occupied by the Senda detachment of the Japanese army Sept. 23.

THE JAPANESE APPETITE

Herald and Express, Los Angeles

Eight Cities in Shantung Province Attacked by Japanese

Shantung province was brought within the scope of hostilities for the first time Sept. 22 when eight cities in the southern part were attacked, including Chufu, birthplace of Confucius.

Feng Said Named Head of Army on Tsinpu Line

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces operating on the Tientsin-Pukow line, according to military intelligence reports received in Tokyo this week.

Joint Office Established by P.M. Commission and East Hopei Autonomous Government

Recent Chinese reports from the North stated that a joint office has been organized in Tientsin for the handling of common diplomatic negotiations by the Peace Maintenance Commissions in Peiping and Tientsin and Anti-Communist Autonomous Government in East Hopei. Kao Ling-wei, chairman of the Peace Maintenance Commission in Tientsin, is reported to have been appointed concurrently the director of the joint office.

Japanese "Special Traders" Would Like to Resume Business

Japanese "special traders" in North China have made representations to the Japanese authorities to facilitate the resumption of business with official protection, in view of the gradual return to normal conditions. The business of the "traders," it says, has been at a complete standstill since the Lukouchiao incident.

50,000 Chinese Said Trapped in Suiyuan

Fifty-thousand Suiyuan troops have been trapped close to the Chahar-Suiyuan border as a result of the rapid simultaneous advance of two Japanese columns, a Japanese message from Kalgan, Sept. 21 alleged.

Japanese Occupy Kuchengchen

Japanese troops Sept. 20 occupied the walled town of Kuchengchen, 14 miles south of Kaopeitien, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, in their drive southwards towards Paoting. Other units simultaneously established their positions along the South I River, four miles south of I-hsien.

The retreating Chinese troops, according to Japanese reports, sought safety in the wooded mountains west of I-hsien. These forces were said by the communique to have included the Tenth, Eighty-Third and Eighty-Fifth Divisions of the Fourteenth Army, which fought the Japanese in the Chochow plains.

Despite the Japanese occupation of Tatung, strategic city on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway in northern Shansi, the Chinese forces which have evacuated from the city are still holding the plateaus around Tatung, a *Kuo Min* message from Taiyuan Sept. 17 stated.

Chinese in Northern Shansi Advance After Pingyinkwan Victory

A *Central News* message from Taiyuan, Sept. 28 stated that, driving the routed Japanese units before them, Chinese troops in nortern Shansi since their victory at Pingyinkwan on Sept. 25 and 26, were rapidly advancing northward along the Lingchiu-Kwangling highway. The immediate objective of the Chinese forces is believed to be Yangkao on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, the recapture of which will enable them to cut all Japanese forces now at Tatung in northern Shansi and Pintichuan in southern Suiyuan from their rear at Kalgan and Nankow.

Jesuit Mission in Hopei Bombed by Japanese

Japanese bombers dropped 30 bombs on the Jesuit mission and women's hospital at Sienhsien, Hopei Province, one of the largest mission stations in China, Sept. 23. The Bishop's residence and hospital were hit, but although over 100 French and Chinese priests and foreign sisters, including Americans, Canadian and Hungarians, are attached to the mission, there were no casualties. Vigorous protests have been lodged with the Japanese authorities by the consulates concerned.

Japan Is Described as Public Enemy No 1 in Dope Traffic

"In the struggle against the drug traffic, public enemy number one is Japan," declared Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate, in a speech before the Fifth (Social Questions) Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva Sept. 27. Dr. Koo said that 90 per cent of the world's illicit white drugs was of Japanese origin. Most of the illicit factories, he alleged, were in Chinese territory under Japanese control. There had been a large increase in the production of drugs in these territories, the Chinese delegate continued, but Japan took no action. Japan had given repeated assurances during the past 10 years, but they were not fulfilled. "Japan's action in tolerating and encouraging illicit drug production in China," Dr. Koo added, "is intended to weaken China's resistance."

Japan Withdraws from League Technical Organizations

The first repercussion in Geneva of the Sino-Japanese conflict was that Japan ceased to be represented on technical League organizations. The Japanese delegate did not attend the session of the Drug Committee Sept. 27, when Dr. Koo made his charge.

League in Support of Resistance Issues Statement

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Mukden Incident, the League in Support of the Resistance Against the Enemy issued a statement Sept. 18 in which the program of China's spiritual national defense was outlined.

The main points stressed were : "We have only one principle," viz. the Three People's Principles; "We have only one Government, viz. The National Government of China; "We have only one leader, viz., Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; "We have only one common enemy, viz., the Japanese Warlords; and "We have only one way out, viz., Resistance against the enemy.

Victor Over Lieutenant Short Takes Part in Nanking Raid

Lieut. Yoshiro Sakinaga, who in 1932 shot down the Chinese military plane piloted by Lieut. Robert Short, took part in the raid on Nanking, Sept. 20, according to the Shanghai *Nichi-Nichi*.

Japanese Bombard Hainan Port—Chinese Mine Mouth of Pearl River

Hoihow, the most important port of Hainan Island, was bombarded by Japanese warships Sept. 16 at 5 p.m. Military establishments in the strategically important city were said to have been destroyed by Japanese shells.

Mines were laid Sept. 18 at the mouth of the Pearl River in the Bocca Tigris-Whampoa sector to prevent the entry of Japanese warships.

Ten gunboats of the French Far Eastern Naval Squadron commenced patrolling along Kwangchouwan off the coast of S. E. Kwangtung, Sept. 15.

French Envoy Questions Japan's Object in Bombing Hainan Island

The real object of Japanese bombardment of Hainan Island both by airplanes and naval vessels was questioned by the French Ambassador to Japan, who called on Tateki Horiuchi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Tokyo Sept. 24. "Self-defense" was given by Mr. Horiuchi as Japan's reason in attacking the Chinese island.

Official circles in London Sept. 27 declared that the new attack on the island of Hainan by the Japanese fleet, was all the more regrettable since the French demarche to the Japanese Foreign Minister last week aimed precisely at preventing a recurrence of a previous attack against this island, owing to its proximity to Indo-China.

Heavy Losses Sustained by Japanese at Kwanhai

According to a belated report received in Hongkong Sept. 26 from Taishan, three hundred Japanese soldiers were killed and about 200 wounded when they attempted to land at Kwanhai from five war ships on September 22. Only about 100 Japanese soldiers succeeded to return to their ships, which sailed away immediately in the face of stiff Chinese resistance, Chinese reports said.

Japanese Take Over Islands Off Chekiang

The islands of Huangtaiao and Hutow, off Wenchow, Chekiang, were occupied by Japanese bluejackets at 8 a.m. Sept. 25 and Japanese ensigns were hoisted over the watch-towers of their Chinese garrisons.

Twelve Fishing Junks Sunk by Japanese Submarine—Hundreds Perish

The s.s. *Scharnhorst* arrived in Hongkong Sept. 27 with 10 wounded Chinese, (later sent to hospital,) picked up at sea, who claimed that they were the sole survivors of a total crew of more than 300 persons of 12 fishing junks, which were attacked by a Japanese submarine off Cheelong Point on Sept. 22. According to the story of the survivors, the junks were fishing peacefully when the submarine rose to the surface of the water half a mile away. It steamed up close to the junk fleet and, opening fire, "mercilessly sank junk after junk, leaving the helpless wounded and dying crews struggling in the water. One junk only managed to hoist its sails and escape amidst the carnage."

Futility of Japanese Bombing of Cultural Institutions Enunciated by Dr. Lo Chia-lun

From the educational viewpoint, the meaning of everyJapanese aerial bomb dropped on a Chinese school by far surpasses that of 1,000,000 copies of anti-Japanese books for it will leave on the minds of China's youths a lasting and unremovable impression. This statement was made by Dr. Lo Chia-lun, chancellor of the National Central University, which was subjected to the fourth bombardment by Japanese airplanes in their raid on Nanking Sept. 25. The National Central University had previously been bombed on Sept. 15, 19 and 20 respectively, each time resulting in considerable damage to the campus.

The British National Peace Council sent a letter to the Japanese Ambassador, Shigeru Yoshida, expressing "intense horror and dismay" at the Japanese bombings. The letter was signed by the Bishop of Birmingham, the Master of Balliol, and many British intellectuals.

Tung Chi University Finds New Campus Site in Chekiang

Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Oong Chih-lung, President of Tung Chi University, a new site for the University has been selected at Kinhwafu, western Chekiang. The Colleges of Medicine, Engineering and Science and the affiliated middle school of the University will resume classes at Kinhwafu on Oct. 20. The German members of the faculty have been invited to continue their duties at the new center.

Changsha Emergency University to Start Classes Oct. 10

Classes at the Emergency University in Changsha are announced to begin on Oct. 10, National Independence Day,.

Chinese gas-masked machine-gunners in the Pootung section, camouflaged to look like the vegetable gardens wherein they are concealed.

Well camouflaged Chinese machin section, wearing gas-masks.

This young lady decided the best way to get her clothes was to hire a bicycle and make the trip herself into the Hongkew district.

The force of Imperial Japan blocks th Mixed force of Japanese gendarmes, c sailors stationed at the bridge prevent from crossing into the Japanese-controll

Orient versus Occident—Shanghai foreigner arguing with Japanese guards on the Garden Bridge. The foreigner wants to visit his home in the Japanese controlled area.

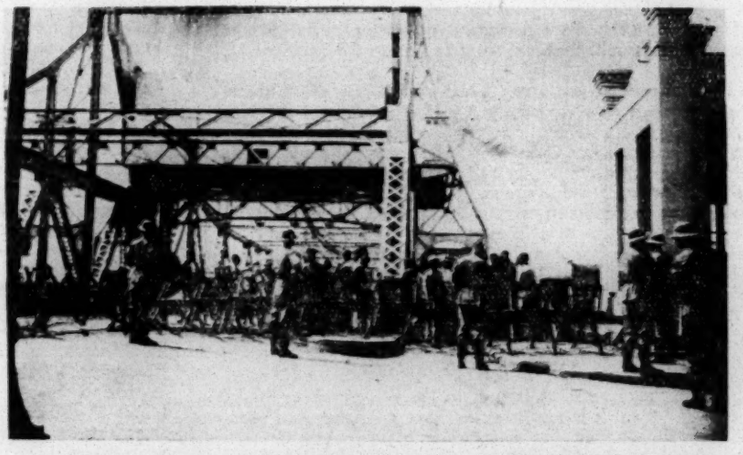
Tientsin also had its troubles, ever the complications due to Japanese oc area continue. Barricades between on and native area now controlled by the

e machine-gunners in the Pootung

blocks the Garder Bridge, Shanghai. darmes, consular police, soldiers and e prevented occidentals and Chinese se-controlled area.

ıbles, even worse than Shanghai—and panese occupation of the surrounding tween one of the foreign settlements d by the Japanese army.

Chinese women, wives and daughters of businessmen in the Shanghai district, prepare bandages for the wounded soldiers brought to Shanghai hospitals.



Tientsin's famous "International" Bridge, leading from the French Concession to the street connecting with the main railway station. There were many clashes at this bridge due to the refusal of the French authorities to permit the Japanese to march throught the French Controlled area.

Japanese conquerors on the march on one of the outlying roads of Tientsin.

Nanking Remains Calm Despitse Japan's Air-Raid Threat

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

THE recent raids made by the Japanese on Nanking are generally believed to be intended as retaliation against the intensive Chinese aerial bombardment conducted by the Chinese on the night of Sept. 18 in Shanghai.

The raid made by the Japanese on Nanking on September 20 is generally believed to have been carried out with some definite premeditated and insidious motives. It was a Monday, when according to the usual practice, a "memorial service" was being held at the Central Party Headquarters. It is probably more than a coincidence that shortly after 10 o'clock, the siren announced the impending Japanese air raids. Two large fleets of Japanese "warbirds" comprising 50 planes made their appearance. The result was a fierce aerial combat.

The bombardment of the capital of a nation without first declaring war is viewed as an outrageous and barbarian act in the eyes of the civilized world. To attempt to bomb and destroy the government buildings with further malicious intention and the insidious plan of killing some of the officials is even more contemptible. Japan has broken all the established rules of warfare, and as a result has discredited herself before the world. In fact, the Japanese militarists have done immeasurable harm to the Japanese national honor and prestige, and have won for Japan the title of "a barbarian country."

Japan should realize that under such circumstances international law permits the victim to retaliate. So Japan should not be surprised if later Chinese "war birds" fly over Tokyo to rain "eggs" on the Japanese political, industrial and military centers!

China's "Havoc Policy"

In a communication to foreign consuls in Shanghai, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa warned all foreign nationals at Nanking that the Chinese Capital would be bombed after noon of September 21, etc.

Had this "threat" come some years ago when the Chinese policy towards Japan was essentially a policy of "no war with Japan," the Japanese threat might have the very effect of bringing China into submission. But China of 1937 is materially a different one. Hasegawa's "threatening letter" brought only a prompt answer of defiance from the Chinese.

Although the admiral's note was published in full in all Chinese papers on the next day, there was not the slightest sign of nervousness among the populace. Contrary to reports, there was no big exodus from the Capital, except removals from houses near places which were supposed to be the objectives of the Japanese airmen. All business is proceeding "as usual." All offices are open with the usual full attendance. Nanking is remarkably calm during these days!

Obviously, the reason is that the Chinese have now changed their policy from "no war with Japan" to "positive resistance and a havoc policy." By this is meant that China is prepared to fight with jaws set, in the manner of a beast at bay, regardless of whether the centres of industry and commerce, all centres of culture and education be razed to the ground by aerial bombardment, by cross-fire of heavy artillery and by the weapons of warfare used in this twentieth century. When China is determined to make the supreme sacrifice and prepared to fight to the last, we can easily conclude that all Japanese "threats" or even "ultimatums" will prove ineffective.

Chinese Indignation Over U.S. Embassy's Move

Central News reported that "with the exception of the U.S. Embassy, all the diplomatic reporesentatives in Nanking will remain despite the Japanese threat, etc." On the next day (September 21) nearly all Chinese papers in Nanking, under big headings, expressed their "surprise" and "disappointment" at the U.S. Embassy's move —characterizing it as "most undignified" and "quite unfriendly to China." The Chinese further pointed out that when the Chinese authorities requested the American authorities to move their warships and merchant vessels to a distance of 12 nautical miles from Japanese warcraft operating in the Whampoo, the Americans did not act so promptly. But now the American diplomatic representatives have been "quick" in acting on the Japanese words!

The Chinese further argue that inasmuch as there is no declaration of war by any of the two combatants, there exists no belligerency. Neither has Japan any right to send such a communication to the foreign diplomatic body, nor have the diplomatic representatives any right to receive or consider such communication, certainly not to act on it so promptly.

Chinese official circles and the public are generally satisfied with the stand taken by other diplomatic representatives who either rejected the Japanese note outright, or replied that they have to seek for instruction from their governments. Since September 21 the writer (being connected with an American paper) has very frequently been asked by the Chinese to answer the following questions:

Why are the Americans not so friendly to China during the present Sino-Japanese hostilities?

Why do the Americans show no spirit of co-operation with other powers in dealing with the critical situation in the Far East?

Why are the Americans so anxious to "get out" when there is no possibility of "getting out"?

Why did the Americans not take the lead in abolishing extrality and other special privileges in China in former days, but now take the lead in leaving the Chinese Capital merely because of a Japanese "threat"?

There are many other questions of a similar nature. The writer prefers to leave these questions for Americans to answer.

Nanking, September 23, 1937.

General Chiang Lauds Manifesto of Chinese Communist Party

A statement was issued in Nanking Sept. 23 by General Chiang Kai-shek, in connection with the manifesto issued recently by the Chinese Communist Party:—

The Communist statement proposed the following general objectives for the common struggle of the entire people: Struggle for the independence, liberty and emancipation of the Chinese nation by promptly and swiftly preparing and launching the national revolutionary campaign of resistance with a view to recovering the lost territories and restoring the integrity of territorial sovereign rights; enforce democracy based on the people's rights and convoke the National People's Congress; improve the well-being and enrich the livelihood of the Chinese people by relieving famines and other calamities, stabilizing the people's livelihood.

The Communist manifesto further recorded the abolition of the Red Army, which has been reorganized into the National Revolutionary Army and placed under the direct control of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government. The Red Army has been reorganized into the 8th Route Army of the National Forces, under the command of Generals Chu Te and Peng Te-huai.

General Chiang in the course of his statement said the manifesto of the Chinese Communist Party is an outstanding instance of the triumph of national sentiment over every other consideration. The decisions embodied in the manifesto, such as the abandonment of violence, cessation of Communist propaganda, abolition of the Chinese Soviets, and the disbandment of the Red Army are all essential measures towards the mobilization of national strength for the purpose of repelling attacks on China's national existence, General Chiang pointed out.

Chinese Communists Abolish Red Army, Work Together With Kuomintang

A manifesto was issued Sept. 22 by the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to the effect that it had decided to abolish the Red Army and to organize its forces as the Nationalist Revolutionary Army to be placed under the commission of the National Government, The Communists will hereafter cooperate with the Kuomintang.

One Hundred American Missionaries Remain on Duty in Interior of China

Nearly 100 American missionaries are determined to stay at their posts in the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei, having refused to give up their work in spite of repeated warnings from the American authorities. Many of these people state that they are engaged in medical work and that they are necessary to the institutions which they serve. Some are in actual danger areas, while others are in places which may eventually be brought into the zone of hostilities. A determination to remain has been forthcoming from the Catholic Fathers, several of whom said they appreciated the warning which had been given them but had no intention of leaving no matter how bad things became.

A great many of the Protestant missionaries have their families with them, while others have sent their wives out to places of greater safety. The tendency is for the wives to stand by their husbands, the feeling being that they should share their work even under conditions of real hardship and stress.

Cholera Situation Becomes Worse in Shanghai

The cholera situation in Shanghai has become worse during the week and little hope for improvement is held out by local health authorities until colder weather sets in, which should be the case within a fortnight. More than 30 cases were being treated in one hospital in Frenchtown. It has not been decided by the foreign area authorities not to allow any more cholera cases to come in from the outside. Deaths in the foreign areas so far exceed 300.

Cholera Takes Heavy Toll Among Japanese Troops

After claiming the lives of 200 Japanese soldiers stationed in Paoshan, the epidemic of cholera has been checked, a spokesman for the Japanese Army announced Sept. 23.

Japanese Repeatedly Bomb Nanking, Despite Protests of the U.S., Britain and France

IGNORING the protests of Great Britain, the United States and France, 29 Japanese planes visited Nanking during the early hours of Sept. 25 and subjected the capital to heavy bombing. South City, the most thickly-populated section of Nanking received the particular attention of the raiders. The invaders were greeted with a heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns which brought down three machines. One of these burst in flames in midair, another crashed in South City, and the third crashed in the north area.

The first alarm was sounded at 9.02 a.m., and 10 minutes later 10 Chinese pursuit planes went up to give battle. The second alarm was given at 9.37 a.m., and then 18 minutes later 14 Japanese machines came into view from the south.

As soon as they came above the south city they swooped down, but in doing so, one of their number was hit by unusually accurate fire from the anti-aircraft guns and burst into flames in midair and plunged to the ground. The raiders, after dropping their bombs, departed quickly so as to escape the anti-aircraft shells and sought refuge behind cloud banks.

Hardly had they disappeared, when 15 other Japanese machines, comprising 11 bombers and four pursuit planes, appeared from the south and followed the same procedure, bombing the south city. Five minutes later, the Chinese anti-aircraft guns scored another direct hit, one Japanese bomber crashing in the north area. The rest of the invaders then disappeared in the direction of Hsiakwan, on the foreshore.

"Central News" Agency Head Office Completely Destroyed

The head-office buildings of the *Central News Agency* were completely destroyed and five of its staff members were seriously wounded during the second raid. Despite the disaster, the *Central News* agency quickly adjusted itself to the losses and is now carrying on as usual. Altogether three bombs landed on the buildings which were situated at Tuchiakou, only a block from the famous Banking Circle. The region is thickly inhabitated and is bereft of any establishments of military importance.

Practically the entire equipment including many of the expensive radio sets, were demolished. Fortunately, the majority of the staff members numbering over 100 rushed to dugouts immediately after the sirens were sounded. The destruction of the news agency, which is a cultural institution, is generally believed to have been deliberately designed and executed to ruin the largest news gathering and distribution agency in China.

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, Sept. 27 addressed a letter to T. T. Hsiao, Director of the *Central News Agency*, expressing his deep regret over the bombing of its head office. Messages of sympathy were also received by the agency from both Chinese and foreign press circles throughout the country.

Havoc Wrought to Central Hospital and Health Administration

The civilian casualties resulting from the air raid on Nanking Sept. 25 amounted to 600 persons killed and wounded. About 500 bombs were dropped by the raiders, which made a rapid succession of five attacks on the capital city between 9.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. The Central Hospital and the National Health Administration which are situated on the same compound were the targets of two Japanese raids in the afternoon. Fifteen bombs exploded in the compound, though none of them scored a direct hit. One of the craters caused by the bomb explosions was twenty feet deep and forty-five feet in diameter. The dormitory occupied by the doctors collapsed from the force of the explosions. The hospital kitchen was wrecked and the operating room slightly damaged.

The bombing of the hospital, according to *Central News*, could not have been done by mistake, as a huge red cross emblem and four large Chinese characters equivalent to the words "Central Hospital" were painted on the roof.

The auditorium of the National Health Administration, which has been co-operating with the League of Nations on health matters, was badly damaged. The adjoining institute for the training of health officers—as institution partially supported by Rockefeller funds—also suffered serious damages. Two Chinese servants were killed.

Among the victims of the Japanese bombardments were the Metropolitan Electric Power Plant and Waterworks, the Central Broadcasting Station at Kiangtungmen, the Municipal Health Station at Ssupailou, the Cantonese Hospital at Chungshan Road, and the offices of the *Havas* News Agency, *Transocean* News Agency and *United Press* Agency. The electric and water services were temporarily put out of action, but have since been resumed.

American Cameramen Take Pictures of Raid

A group of American cameramen living in the Yangtse Hotel, 100 yards from the power plant, were lucky enough to be able for 10 minutes to film movies of the actual bombing of the plant, taking pictures of one bomb after another falling and exploding on the plant.

One Bomb Dropped in Compound of French Consulate in Nanking

A bomb was dropped inside the compound of the French Consulate on Hohui Street during the raid on Nanking by Japanese aircraft Sept. 25. During the raid on Sept. 27, five bombs were dropped within 200 meters from a French gunboat stationed at Sancharho, Hsiakwan.

Two Raids on Capital Sept. 22

Two raids previous to those above described were carried out by Japanese airmen Sept. 22. An armada of over 50 planes participated in the attack, which lasted from 10.35 a.m. until noon; 15 machines took part in the second raid, which was very brief.

An average of two or three bombs were dropped over 30 different places, including the South City, and the new residential district, where the American, Italian, German Embassies are located and where the residences of practically the entire local foreign population are situated.

Another important area bombed was Hsiakwan, the terminus of two of China's most important railways—the Shanghai-Nanking and the Tientsin-Pukow lines—off which the British, American, French and Italian warships were anchored.

Chinese planes engaged the raiders during both attacks, while on each occasion anti-aircraft guns greeted them with a heavy fusillade of fire.

The damage to property is considered small in view of the large number of bombs dropped, estimated from 80 to 100.

Bombs, of 250 kilograms in weight, were used in the attack on the new residential district, one making a huge crater on Chungshan Road, Nanking's main thoroughfare, at the corner of Shansi Road. Two missiles fell on a small hill at the corner of Ninghsia Road, badly shaking nearby residences, breaking window-glass and causing electric bulbs to drop from their sockets.

Bombs were also apparently aimed at the Ministry of the Interior and the Garrison Headquarters in the south city, but they missed their mark and, instead, destroyed a panwshop. Seven residences behind the Bank of China were also destroyed, but the occupants escaped injury, all having taken refuge in dugouts. The Telegraph Office also came in for attention, but the building was not hit, although several missiles dropped near it. An anti-aircraft shell exploded near the residence of the United States Ambassador, causing a slight depression in the ground about a foot in diameter as well as dents in the walls of the gate-house.

After only an hour's respite, ten Japanese planes staged a second raid. They came from the north-east and, when they reached a point above Pukow, circled round in single file and, power diving, dropped bombs one after the other, aiming at the Tientsin-Pukow railway. They then zoomed up and disappeared towards the north-east. According to officials of the French Consulate, four bombs, weighing 500 lb. each, landed during the raids on Sept. 25 within a hundred yards all around the Consulate. This was the closest shave any Embassy or Consulate has had so far.

A Japanese Fleet announcement in Shanghai stated that Japanese naval planes returned unscathed.

The only damage to foreign property in the Sept. 22 raid was the sinking of pontoons of the International Export Company, a British concern.

Japanese Naval Planes Bomb Pukow, Opposite Nanking

Japanese naval planes subjected the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to two aerial bombardments Sept. 27. According to a Chinese telephone message from Pukow, (opposite the Yangtsze from Nanking) bombs landed on the matshed dwellings of poor people, killing three and wounding 30, during the morning raid, while in the second attack at noon 40 feet of rails and three freight cars were destroyed. One bomb is also reported to have landed outside the Pukow Primary school, killing one and wounding over ten persons. The Yunglee Chemical works, approximately ten miles north of Pukow, were also bombed and damaged in the morning. It is understood that nine bombs were dropped, but the main buildings remained standing,

Washington Realizes That "Flight" of Ambassador Johnson Had Aroused Resentment

Reuter reported from Washington Sept. 23 that officials of the State Department had manifested great pleasure at the reported return to the Embassy in Nanking of Ambassador Nelson. It was pointed out that Mr. Johnson had the State Department's full support and sympathy in taking refuge temporarily on board a gunboat, but officials had been deeply conscious of the resentment which the step had aroused in certain quarters in China.

The *United Press* correspondent at Nanking, after making a

survey of the situation, expressed the opinion that Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, and the American Embassy staff were in line with the general action taken by other foreign diplomatic authorities in Nanking in boarding a gunboat following the Japanese threat to bomb Nanking to the ground.

Mr. Johnson's action, it was believed, attracted widespread attention because he was one of the few foreign Ambassadors remaining in the capital at the time the Japanese warning was given. The French Ambassador, Emile Naggiar, had been in Shanghai for the preceding fortnight, while the Italian Ambassador had been in Shanghai for more than a month. The British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, was recuperating at the Country Hospital in Shanghai.

The entire French Embassy personnel, with the exception of Lucien Colin, continued to live aboard the French gunboat, *Amiral Chamer*; entire personnel of the British Embassy, with the exception of the Charge d'Affaires, R. G. Howe, and the military attache, Col. Lovat-Fraser, boarded the British gunboat, *Bee*, soon after the Japanese warning was given.

The ranking Italian diplomat in Nanking boarded an Italian river steamer following the Japanese warning and was up river during the first Tuesday's air raid, while the U.S.S. *Luzon* and the British and French gunboats remained at their usual Nanking anchorage.

Besides the American Ambassador, also in Nanking was the Soviet Ambassador, Dmitri V. Bogomoloff, who with his wife, remained in the Soviet Embassy, where a $12,000 bomb-proof dugout, topped with four feet of solid concrete, has been constructed.

Mr. Johnson and members of the American Embassy staff came ashore from the American gunboat on numerous occasions during the 36 hours that American affairs were conducted outside the Embassy. Mr. Johnson also returned ashore during the first part of last Tuesday's air raid, and remained in the Embassy when Japanese planes returned for a second raid.

Emergency arrangements by the British included the transfer to H.M.S. *Bee* of those members of the Embassy staff who are doing telegraph and clerical work, as it is considered impossible for them to perform their duties efficiently under repeated bombings. Both the Embassy and the Consulate, however, will function as usual.

Britain Makes Two Protests in One Day on Nanking and Canton Bombings

The British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Robert L. Craigie, protested against the bombing of Nanking and Canton, twice Sept. 26. Both protests were vigorous and couched in language that the Tokyo Foreign Office cannot fail to understand, a *United Press* message said . The attention of the Japanese Government was called to the fact that the Japanese raids on September 22 in the Chinese capital resulted in fragments of bombs falling on the roof of the British Embassy.

The Japanese Navy is taking "every precaution" to avoid the bombing of foreign residents and property in China and of Chinese non-combatants. Assurances to this effect were given at 5 p.m. on the same day by Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister, for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Robert L. Craigie. In future, Mr. Horinouchi assured the British envoy, the Navy intends to be "even more careful." The British desires, he said, would be conveyed to the Japanese Navy.

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, again called on the Foreign Vice-Minister in Tokyo in connection with the continuation of Japanese air raids on Nanking.

Russia Protests Bombing of Nanking

M. Bogomolov, the Russian Ambassador, lodged a protest with the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai (Mr. Okamoto) Sept. 26 against the unlawful actions of the Japanese military aviation, and declared that the U.S.S.R. Embassy and its entire personnel would remain in Nanking, and warned that the U.S.S.R. Government lays upon the Japanese Government all responsibility for possible consequences for the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Nanking and Soviet citizens of the unlawful actions of the Japanese military aviation.

Mass resolutions "indignantly condemning the inhuman killing of peaceful and defenceless Chinese by the Japanese imperialists" were submitted to all the chief Moscow factories during the week-end, according to a report from the Moscow correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*. The Soviet press has been instructed to avoid anything which the Japanese might twist into "Bolshevik intervention in Chinese affairs," and therefore the reports of these resolutions only appeared in short back-page paragraphs without headlines. For the same reason the Soviet press has not commented editorially on Japan's activities ever since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Many Foreign Correspondents Go to Nanking to Cover News of Bombings

Foreign correspondents, who are "covering" Nanking, were dinner guests of Dr. T. T. Li, director of the Publicity and Intelligence Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the International Club in Nanking Sept. 24. Among those present were M. Berger of *Le Paris Soir*, Arther Menken of the Paramount newsreel, Oric Mayell of Fox Movietone, George Krainikov of Universal newsreel, F. T. Durdin of the New York *Times*, E. Epstein of the *United Press*, John R. Morris, Far Eastern Manager of the *United Press*. J. B. Powell of the *Chicago Tribune*, Victor Keen, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, Edward Smith of the International News Service, Mrs. Joy Lacks of the N.E.A., Joseph Pierson of the Wireless Press Bureau, Reginald G. Scott of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Bruno Kroker of the *London Daily Express*, H. R. Knickerbocker of the *International News Service*, and F. L. Kerran of the *New Statesman* and the *Nation*. Others present included George Atcheson, Jr., J. Hall Paxton, second secretaries of the United State Embassy, Cheng Chang-po, managing-director of the *Central Daily News* and Kiang Kang-li, director of the International Publicity Bureau of the Kuomintang.

A List of the Americans in Nanking

Up to Sept. 27 the Americans remaining in Shanghai were the following: *Embassy Staff*—Nelson T. Johnson, Ambassador; Willys R. Peck, Counsellor of Embassy; J. Hall Paxton, Clayton W. Aldridge, Second Secretaries; John M. Allison, former Consul, Tsinan; George Atcheson, Jr., Third Secretary; Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Third Secretary; Sidney Lafoon, Vice-consul; Capt. Frank M. Roberts, Acting Assistant Military Attache; and William Leland Andrus, Radio Operator. *Catholic Priests*—James Kearney, S.J.; Francis A. Roleau, S.J. *University Hospital*—Miss Grace Bauer, Dr. Richard F. Brady, Mrs. Hazel Mildred Liu, Mrs. Beatrice Exmer Liu, Dr. C. S. Trimmer, Dr. Robert Ory Wilson, and Miss Iva Hynds.

University of Nanking—L. C. S. Smythe.

Ginling College—Catherine E. Sutherland and Minnie Vautrin.

Chinese Born in America—Miss Marjorie Faith Bogunwing, Miss Marjorie Chen, Frank T. B. F. Wing, Miss Su Chai Yung.

J. Lawson Buck, U. S. Treasury Representative; Mr. and Mrs. C. Yates McDaniels of the *Associated Press* and Frank T. Durdin of the *New York Times*; Robert M. Lancaster, Instructor, Chinese Aviation Commission.

Nanking Once More Raided Sept. 28

Passing Nanking en route to Wuhu and other points up river, thirty Japanese planes in two formations, one of seventeen and the other of thirteen machines, briefly raided the Nanking shortly after noon Sept. 28. Seventeen planes took part in the Nanking raid at 12.30 but only six were visible to the populace. They appeared above the city half an hour after the alarm was sounded, flying from the south in formations of three. Sweeping down through the cloud banks the planes dropped more than ten bombs south-east and south of the city. They also bombed the military airdrome outside Kwanghwamen and the arsenal outside the South Gate. Simultaneously Chinese anti-aircraft guns opened fire. The visit was brief, the 'planes disappearing behind the clouds after ten minutes of bombing.

100 Bombs Dropped on Wuhu

Wuhu, the important commercial port above Nanking, was bombed by 15 Japanese planes, which dropped 100 bombs on the city. Two huge fires were started; casualties are not known. The bombing of Wuhu caused much surprise as the Japanese were reported to have suggested that foreigners going there from Nanking would be safe.

Kiangyin Fortifications on Yangtsze Raided

Kiangyin, the strongest Chinese fortification on the Yangtsze River, was bombed for an hour Sept. 23 by Japanese naval planes, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced the same night.

Japanese Bombings at Canton Blow Non-Combatants Into Mincemeat

Apparently intending not only to destroy military positions but also to break the morale of the people of South China, relays of Japanese air squadrons systematically visited Canton four times Sept. 22 and bombed the city. The Cantonese, however, were said to be standing up to the strain remarkably well.

Reuter estimated that several thousand persons were killed or maimed in the raid Foreign observers are puzzled over the nature of Japanese objectives in their bombing of Canton, as not one Government building or military establishment was hit. Most of the missiles had fallen in the densely packed dwelling areas of the poorer classes, reducing the buildings and their occupants to mincemeat. An eye-witness states that at the corner of Taiping Road, Canton's main street, the number of mutilated bodies, arms, trunks and legs, indicated that at least 100 persons had been killed at that spot.

The Japanese claimed that the first raid at dawn was directed against the Paiyun airdrome, the Whampoa Military Academy and the military headquarters. The second flight it was stated,

was made over the Chatou and Tsengpu munition plants.

The only foreign casualties in the attacks were an American woman and her child, both of whom were thrown down by the force of the explosion of a nearby bomb.

Japanese planes subjected Canton to two further raids on the following morning. The first occurred at four o'clock, when a lone Japanese machine dropped five bombs. The second raid began at 8.30. At least ten heavy bombers and a number of smaller fighters participated in the attack.

The air raids on Canton Sept. 22 cost the Japanese air force two heavy bombers, the wrecks of which lie in the suburbs of China's southern metropolis, a *Central News* message stated.

Canton-Hankow Railway Severely Bombed by Japanese Raiders

The long-expected Japanese attack on the Canton-Hankow Railway materialized Sept. 27, when various points along the line were subjected to bombings by Japanese planes. There were two raids on the railway, one in the morning and another in the afternoon, and on each occasion Canton received its share of bombs. The Japanese are apparently determined to put the railway completely out of action and thus prevent the movement of troops and supplies to the north. If the Japanese succeed in destroying the line, it will mean the bottling up of the foreign communities and the crews of foreign gunboats in the Yangtze. The railway is at present their only means of reaching the outside world besides the extremely hazardous railway journey from Nanking to Shanghai.

Semi-official sources state that the casualties in the attack on Wongsha railway station, the terminus of the Canton-Hankow Railway, totalled 80 persons, including dead and wounded. Most of those killed were in tenement buildings in the vicinity at the time. Only six people lost their lives in the station itself. It seems that one of the bombs fell on the railway workshops and, it is believed, a number of railway workers were blown up.

Two Inland Cities in Kwangtung Raided

Japanese aircraft hitherto concentrating on Canton, Sept. 28 spread destruction to two inland cities in Kwangtung besides bombing Canton and Whampoa. Three raids were made by enemy planes on Kwangtung, but damages done were slight compared with previous attacks. The first attack by eight planes at 1.45 a.m. bombed places outside Canton. The squadron also bombed a Chinese gunboat, *Wufeng*, near Lienshihwan. The vessel was slightly damaged by fragments of bombs.

The second raid was by six planes shortly after 7 o'clock, confining their bombing on Whampoa. Four bombs were dropped, one landing in the river, two near the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Pagoda, and one at the Power Plant, demolishing a small section of one of its compound walls.

While the six planes were raiding Whampoa, it was learned, a squadron of over twenty planes bombed Tsunghua, a town about 35 miles north of Canton, where many bombs were reported dropped.

Several tens of civilians were said killed and injured in the raid on Tsunghua.

Bombing of Hankow Area by Japanese Results in 500 Casualties

Hankow was subjected to terrific air bombardments during the afternoon of Sept. 25 and the following night. The morning revealed that an area measuring approximately 200 by 150 feet had been entirely reduced to a shambles, three bombs having landed within this space. The most harrowing spectacle was witnessed by *Reuter's* correspondent when he made a tour of Wuchingmiao, the slum section of Hankow, after the first raid had converted the area into a charnel-house. The streets in the district, only six feet wide, were fringed with poor hovels, which collapsed like a pack of cards, burying their occupants, as well as passers-by. Parts of bodies were strewn everywhere, which were gathered and piled up in heaps by rescue parties. Casualties resultant from the air raids on the Wuhan area by Japanese planes, including killed and injured, were later learned to be over 500.

America Sends Vigorous Note to Japan on Nanking Bombing

The earnest hope that a further air bombardment of Nanking will be avoided was expressed in a written vigorous protest sent to Japan Sept. 22 by the United States in regard to the bombing of the Chinese capital. The American Government, the protest declared, reserves all rights, on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals, in respect of damages which might result from Japanese military operations in the Nanking area.

The protest said "the American Government objects to such jeopardizing of the lives of its nationals and non-combatants generally and to the suggestion that its officials in Nanking should withdraw from areas in which they are lawfully carrying on their legitimate activities. The United States Government holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area in which resides a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to the principles of law and humanity."

The German Ambassador, Herr Herbert von Dirksen, made renewed representations at the Japanese Foreign Office Sept. 22 regarding the bombing attack on Nanking.

Two Chinese Generals Executed for Dereliction of Duty

Two Chinese generals, whose forces were defeated by the Japanese army in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone, were reported by *Reuter* from Peiping Sept. 25 to have been executed for "dereliction of duty."

Japanese Lose 19 Airmen in One Day

Japan lost nineteen airmen on August 21 alone, according to a repart in Tokyo *Asahi* dated September 15. The loss, the report said, was confirmed by the Japanese naval authorities in a bulletin on September 13.

54 Chinese Airmen Shot Down 62 Planes in Two Weeks

A spokesman for the National Military Council Sept. 24 quoted statistics (compiled by Madame Chiang Kai-shek) covering the period between August 14 and 31 inclusive, showing that 54 Chinese airmen had shot down 62 Japanese planes. Almost all of these fell within Chinese lines, and the wreckage has been inspected by a number of foreigners. The bodies of no less than 81 Japanese airmen have been buried by the Chinese authorities and eleven others have been captured, while about a score escaped. Judging from the size of the bombers and other planes brought down it is estimated that 150 Japanese airmen were accounted for in the seventeen days in August.

How One Japanese Flier Lost His Life

Wounded in the head by Chinese machine-gun bullets, a Japanese flier lost his life in the Yangtsze River Sept. 25.

His comrade, the *Shanghai Nippo* reported, was saved from his wrecked machine by another Japanese craft, which landed on the river despite Chinese gunfire from the shore. The two men, Seaman Yamaguchi, pilot, and Seaman Ohki, machinegunner, were members of the raiding party on Nanking on Saturday afternoon.

Central News says two Japanese monoplanes, with the Chinese national emblem distinctly painted on their wings, were observed flying low over Kwangteh on the Anhwei border on Sept. 26. Two bombs were dropped before they left.

Japanese Pilot Captured Alive at Hsiakwan

A Japanese pilot who participated in the air raid on the Capital Sept. 25 was captured alive at Hsiakwan. A Japanese bomber, hit by a Chinese pursuit 'plane, fell in a pond at Hsiakwan. Two of the airmen were drowned, but the third escaped and sought shelter in a near-by hut. He was discovered by a Chinese lad 8 years of age, and was soon surrounded by an angry crowd. The police however intervened, and took the Japanese to the military headquarters.

British Ship Rescues Japanese Airplane Crew

Japanese naval authorities in Shanghai Sept. 28 expressed their appreciation of the rescue of the crew of a Japanese plane, which made a forced landing in the open sea, by the s.s. *Soochow*, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. Badly damaged in a combat with two Chinese aircraft over Lochang, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Japanese plane was trying to reach Formosa, when its engines stopped functioning. The landing, the Japanese statement said, was made at about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, about 45 miles southwest of the Tungting Island forts. Soon afterwards, the *Soochow* hove in sight and picked up the crew of the Japanese 'plane. Later, a Japanese destroyer, sent in search of the missing fliers, arrived, and the British ship transferred its involuntary passengers to the Japanese warship.

Stronger Air Arm for Japan

Making further efforts to strengthen the air arm, Tokyo War Ministry authorities Sept. 22 decided to establish new aeronautical schools. *Domei* says one of the new schools to be established will be the Tokyo Military Aeronautical School.

Chinese Launch Campaign to Purchase More War Planes

A campaign is now being launched in Chinese circles to raise adequate funds to purchase more war planes to fight Japan. Tsao Ching-hsun, a prominent business leader in Wuchang, has donated $10,000 to the National Government for the augmentation of the Chinese air force.

Japanese Claim That Chinese Have Lost 284 Airplanes

Japanese reports Sept. 24 claimed that the Chinese air arm has suffered the loss of 284 craft in the course of the local hostilities.

Japanese Claim Downing 19 Chinese Planes in Canton

Nineteen Chinese 'planes were brought down by Japanese naval aircraft during the Sept. 21 raids on Canton, the Tokyo Admiralty was advised by the Third Fleet Sept. 22.

Tokyo Charges Moscow With Treaty Violation in Saghalien

Charges of treaty-violation in Northern Saghalien were levelled against Moscow by a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office Sept. 26. The Soviet authorities in the northern half of the island, he asserted, have subjected the North Saghalien Industrial Company, the major Japanese concern there, to "unbearable pressure."

This summer, he asserted, the Soviet authorities prohibited the entry of 747 manual laborers, employed by the oil firm, and forced the latter to hire about 2,000 Russian workers.

This step, the official declared, "seriously obstructed the smooth operations or the company."

Gross Violation of Soviet Laws by Japanese Concessionaires Is Charged

Cases of gross violation of Soviet laws by concessionaries is repeatedly reported from Alexandrovsk-on-Sakhalin, where there exist Japanese coal and oil concessions, according to a *Tass* message from Moscow Sept. 24. Lately, the actions of the concessionaires have assumed the nature of open violation of the concession contracts, and this, in the opinion of *Tass*, indicates that both concessionaires are acting in accordance with some obscure plans dictated from circles striving from the aggravation of Soviet-Japanese relations. These actions aroused the extreme indignation of the Sakhalin authorities and public circles, the *Tass* message said.

Soviet Authorities Release Japanese Fishing Ships

Bringing to a virtual close a serious controversy over the question of fishing off the coast of the Maritime Provinces, the Soviet authorities Sept. 25 released the *Asakuze Maru*, a patrol boat of the Korean Government General, according to a *Domei* message from Seoul Sept. 25. Ten other fishing vessels, detained by Soviet armed cutters in the Possiet Bay, were also released.

Sino-Soviet Secret Pact Non-Existent Says Waichiaopu Spokesman

A *Domei* report from Shanghai purporting to give the provisions of an alleged secret pact of mutual military assistance between China and Soviet Russia was branded as "sheer fabrication and unworthy of attention" by a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office in Nanking, Sept. 26.

Shanghai Japanese Newspapers Give Text of Alleged Nanking-Moscow Accord

Detailed terms of a secret military and political accord allegedly reached between China and Soviet Russia were published in identical banner stories by the *Shanghai Mainichi* and the *Shanghai Nippo* Sept. 24. The agreement, the two dailies asserted, was signed on behalf of the Nanking Government by Chou En-lai, a leading Chinese Communist.

The name of the Soviet representative was not divulged, but it was alleged that Major-Gen. Lepin, military attache to the Soviet Embassy here, played a prominent role in the negotiations leading to the conclusion of the accord.

One of the alleged terms of the agreement is to create conditions necessitating the scattering of Japanese troops over a wide area including the Soviet-Manchukuo and the Outer Mongolian-Manchukuo borders, the Okhotsk Sea, and North, South and Central China.

Japanese Rumors of Alleged Secret Pact Between China and Russia Scored

Rumors of an alleged secret pact of mutual assistance between China and Soviet Russia, as circulated by the Japanese press and news agencies, were scored by the *Sin Wan Pao* in an editorial Sept. 28. Judging from the psychology of the Japanese people, the journal said, Japan is afraid of a flanking movement on her by Soviet Russia and this is why she resorts to adverse propaganda against China so as to secure support from her people in her present undeclared war on China. Soviet Russia, the paper remarked, certainly will not involve herself in the current Sino-Japanese conflict. Instead she will further increase her armament and consolidate her internal positions so that she can easily beat a half-battered Japan in the future, the *Sin Wan Pao* said.

Bogomoloff Leaves for Moscow by Airplane

Dimitri Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, departed from Nanking Sept. 28 for Moscow. While details of his trip are not divulged, it is understood that the Ambassador traveled aboard an Eurasia airplane proceeding via Sinkiang. He is expected to arrive in Moscow in four days. During his absence, M. G. Melamede, First Secretary of the Embassy at Nanking, will be in charge.

Hitler Says "No Peace in Europe Unless Germany's Colonial Claims Are Recognized"

"Europe will never be able to settle down until the Colonial question (the return of former German colonies) has been settled," Herr Hitler told foreign journalists in an informal talk after addressing a great gathering of Storm Troops and Black Guards in the Luitpold area, near Nuremberg, Sept. 12.

Germany's colonial claims, the Reichsfuehrer said, were not a question of war or peace but commonsense.

WILL THEY COME TO CHINA?

—By Nelson Harding in the Evening Herald and Express, Los Angeles

Britain and France Will Treat Marauding Submarines as Pirates

Complete agreement on measures to curb submarine activity in the Mediterranean was reached, Sept. 11 at the nine-power conference at Nyon. France and Great Britain will have general control of all waters in the Mediterranean. All submarines that do not conform with the London naval convention will be treated as pirates. Fifty British and French destroyers will see to it that if a submarine sinks any foreign merchant vessel, except a Spanish ship, without appearing on the surface, then it will be deemed guilty of an act of piracy and can be sunk "at sight or sound."

Britain and France Abandon Patrol of Spanish Coast

Great Britain and France Sept. 17 decided to abandon naval control round Spain. Instead the destroyers are being used for anti-piracy control in the Mediterranean.

Italy Wants Parity with British and French Fleets in Mediterranean

Italy on Sept. 20 gave notice that it would be willing to participate in the Mediterranean patrols under the condition that her fleet is granted a position equal to that of the British and French fleets.

League Condemns Japanese Bombing of Open Towns

The bombing of Chinese open towns by Japaneses planes, resulting in the death of innocent civilians, was condemned in a resolution passed by the League Advisory Committee of 23 at Geneva, Sept. 27. No excuse, the resolution declared, could be made for such an act, which aroused horror and indignation throughout the world. The passage of the resolution later submitted to the vote of the Assembly, followed a moving appeal by Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate, for speedy and effective action in connection with "Japan's flagrant aggression against China's territorial integrity" and her "illegal and inhuman practice of bombing the civilian population".

Dr. Koo, in the course of his speech, said: "The Japanese Foreign Minister, in replying to the invitation to this Committee, tries to disguise the Japanese wolf in a lamb's coat by complaining that the Chinese Government makes opposition to Japan and anti-Japanese agitation a basis of its national policy and professing a desire that the Chinese should entertain other sentiments.

"I wonder if it did not mean that the Chinese Government should cherish nothing but friendship and love, and even perhaps gratitude, towards Japan for her never-ending invasion of Chinese territory, for her ruthless slaughter of tens of thousands of innocent Chinese men, women and children, for her wanton destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property, or for her tearing away from the Chinese body politic of one province after another."

"In the name of humanity as well as in the interests of justice to my country and the peace of the world," Dr. Koo said, "I hope that this Committee will not let the main issues be lost in the labyrinth of confusion but will act speedily as well as effectively."

The resolution condemning the Japanese bombing of China's open towns, which was reached by the League Advisory Committee of 23, the previous day, was unanimously adopted by the League Assembly Sept. 28.

League Assembly Holds Plenary Meeting in New Building at Geneva

A plenary meeting of the Assembly was held in the New League building at Geneva Sept. 28.

Germany Declines to Participate in Far East Discussions

Germany declined an invitation to participate in the discussion of the League of Nations committee on the Far East.

Australia Makes Proposal for International Conference on Far East Situation

Stanley M. Bruce, Australian representative at the League, made a proposal Sept. 22 for an international conference to discuss the situation in the Far East.

A *Reuter* message from Geneva, Sept. 27 indicated that the United States would agree to a conference of the Powers most interested in the Pacific. Such a meeting is envisaged to take place in London in October.

China Should Not Expect Too Much from the Proposed Conference, Says "Lih Pao"

The *Lih Pao* Oct. 26 commented: "Undoubtedly the proposal of the Australian representative to the League of Nations for the calling of a Far Eastern conference to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute was approved previously by the British Government. It must be pointed out that this gesture on the part of Great Britain is but an attempt to find out the reactions of the other Powers to this proposal, especially that of the United States of America. With the changing of the American attitude from a weak one to a strong one toward Japan in the past few days, it is expected that this proposal will meet with the approval of Great Britain, France, and the U.S.S.R. It should be mentioned, however, that the Chinese Government must not expect too much from the Conference and must not retard its resistance against the aggressor. China should always remember that foreign assistance can only be obtained through our determination to resist till the last man."

Nankai University Professor Speaks on Sino-Japanese Situation at Geneva

In a public speech Geneva, Sept. 22, Dr. P. C. Chang, Professor at Nankai University, described in moving terms the scenes he had witnessed in the present Sino-Japanese conflict. At the conclusion of his speech, he stated that the result of the war would be a a free and peaceful China.

Chinese Red Cross Will Probably Receive Aid from Friendly Countries

Col. C. E. de Watteville, Delegate of the Red Cross International Committee in Geneva, who arrived in Shanghai last week to conduct an investigation of the Red Cross work in China, stated that substantial material aid to the Chinese Red Cross Society in its work of caring for wounded Chinese soldiers and war refugees may be sent here by friendly powers in Europe and America if urgent need in that respect is found to exist by the extensive survey now being carried out in Shanghai.

Japan Will Not Cooperate With League—Insists on Direct Negotiations With China

When newspaper correspondents in Tokyo Sept. 24 asked the Foreign Office spokesman regarding Japan's possible attitude towards invocation of the Nine Power Treaty, the spokesman said, "It is the established policy of the Japanese Government not to co-operate with the League of Nations on political affairs. Furthermore, Japan has not changed her view that intervention by foreign governments might cause further complication.

On Sept. 25 Japan formally notified Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, that she would not participate in the deliberations of the Committee of Nineteen on the Sino-Japanese dispute. Japan's constant efforts to secure lasting peace in East Asia were set at naught by China's pursuance of an anti-Japanese policy and a series anti-Japanese acts throughout China, the reply stated.

The Japanese Government, it was emphasized, "earnestly hopes that China would pay due regard to the situation and "reflect upon the possible effects of her stand."

Japanese Strongly Criticize League Action

The League condemnation of Japanese air raids on Chinese cities, was subjected to strong criticism by a spokesman of the Tokyo Admiralty, Sept. 28. The committee, he asserted, is guilty of indiscretion in passing judgment on actions of the Japanese Navy on the basis of fragmentary newspaper reports or unilateral contentions. No due attention, he declared, has been paid to "the stern fact that one nation is bending all energies, paying heavy sacrifices and mobilizing all its resources to remedy injustice and iniquity hampering its existence and development and also to seek a speedy settlement of the dispute."

In condemning the actions of the Japanese Navy, the League "is repeating its past failures," the spokesman asserted.

Japanese naval cirlces said that the action of the committee will "bring no good," but definite harm has been done in giving credence to reports that the Japanese raids were directed against non-combatants. Japanese Naval officials said that in launching large-scale attacks on Nanking, the Japanese Navy had issued an advance notice to foreign nationals as well as to the Chinese non-combatants, urging them to keep away from military establishments.

The *Tokyo Yomiuri* commented that there exists no international law regulating the conduct of aerial warfare, despite efforts made at the first Peace Conference in 1899, and the experts' conference at the Hague 1922. The *Yomiuri* recalled the "indiscriminate" air bombardment resorted to by the belligerents in the European war "under the pretext of reprisals."

Signatories of Nine Power Treaty Confer, But No Indication of Action

The United States and other leading signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, which guarantees the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, last week exchanged information concerning their activities in respect of the Sino-Japanese conflict. There is no present indication, however, that any of them intend formally to invoke the Treaty.

Sanctions Against Japan Demanded by French Law Professor

The application of sanctions against Japan by France and Great Britain, was asked by Jean Escarra, Professor at the Paris Faculty of Law, in a pamphlet distributed to League members by the Chinese delegation in Geneva, Sept. 22.

Wellington Koo Asks Americans Not to Desert China in Her Hour of Need

In a 20-minute broadcast to the United States from Geneva, Sept. 26, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France and China's leading delegate to the session of the League Assembly, called upon the American people not to desert their loyal friend—China—in her hour of distress, but to support her wholeheartedly under the guidance of their great President. After giving his unseen audience a brief review of Japanese activities of aggression in China during the past eleven weeks, Dr. Koo pointed out that Japan had provoked incidents upon convenient pretexts to start large-scale hostilities against China in the hope of realizing her so-called mission to dominate the world.

International law, treaty obligations and humanitarian considerations do not mean a thing to Japan, Dr. Koo said, and before long it will happen that no great nation, however isolated geographically, however hard it might hold itself aloof from turmoil, will be able to enjoy the blessing of peace and prosperity.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War at Shanghai

DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

(Continued from last week)

⁂

Aug. 27.—Fighting today principally centered in the Woosung area with the Japanese heavily pounding the Chinese positions with navy guns and air-bombers. The Japanese claim that they had broken the Chinese defence line at Lotien was denied by the Chinese. Chinese reports confirmed that serious fighting occurred at various points, but all Japanese attacks were successfully repulsed.
About 4 p.m., a Japanese bomber was attacked and shot down by a Chinese pursuit plane in the Yangtszepoo area.

Aug. 27.—It was announced that the general condition of the British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchubull-Hugessen, wounded by machinegun fire of a Japanese plane near Wusih yesterday, showed signs of improvement, but news of the incident aroused keen indignation in London. R. G. Howe, former Counsellor of the British Embassy in China, would shortly fly to China to take temporary charge of the Embassy, according to a cablegram from London. Lady Knatchubul-Hugessen, who had been vacationing in North China, was rushing to Shanghai by the British destroyer **Defender.**

Aug. 27.—The Japanese Ministry of Navy made the following extravagant claim: "Between Aug. 14 and 25, 176 Chinese military aircraft had been destroyed. Japanese losses had been 16 aircraft wrecked or missing."

⁂

Aug. 28.—Between 1 and 2 p.m., the Shanghai South Railway Station, which had for a long time been crowded with a large number of refugees waiting for transportation to Hangchow, was ruthlessly bombed by several Japanese planes, resulting in more than 300 civilian casualties. The entire Station area was litterd with bits of human bodies, presenting a most grusome and horrible scene. It was subsequently confirmed by neutral foreign observers that there were no Chinese soldiers in the vicinity of the Station and that the refugees were there to wait for trains leaving Shanghai. This deliberate and merciless bombing of civilian refugees by the Japanese aroused general horror and dismay throughout Shanghai.

Aug. 28.—The Japanese Premier Prince Konoye declared in a speech in Tokyo: "Japan's one course is to beat China to her knees so that she may no longer have the spirit to fight."

Aug. 28.—Lady Knatchubull-Hugessen, who had been speeding to Shanghai from the North, arrived here today on the British Destroyer, **Defender.** Later it was announced by the attending physician of Sir Hughe that the Ambassador was out of danger. It was also stated that at the time when the Ambassador's car was machine-gunned by the Japanese near Wusih, the Union Jack of the size of 27 by 18 was flown from the roof of the car instead of being flown from the radiator as first reported.

Aug. 28.—No major developments in the fighting today. Chinese artillery in Chapei shelled Japanese positions in the Hongkew Area, both the N. Y. K. godown and the Japanese Consulate being hit and damaged.

Aug. 28.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with the **Shanghai Evening Post,** declared that China was fighting in self-defence and bitterly denounced the monstrous destruction of life and property by the Japanese in Shanghai.

Aug. 28.—Cables between Woosung and Paoshan had been damaged by fighting in that area, resulting in the interuption of cable communication of Shanghai with the outside world.

Aug. 28.—One of the Japanese bombers was shot down at Hangchow by anti-aircraft gun this afternoon, according to a Chinese report.

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Aug. 29.—It was officially announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking today that a Treaty of Non-Aggression was concluded on August 21 between China and Soviet Russia.

Aug. 29.—Desultory fighting continued on all fronts, but a decisive battle loomed at Lotien, as the Japanese military and naval forces were making feverish preparations for a determined attack on this strategic motor-road junction point. An undetermined number of Japanese troops was reported to have landed near Chuenshakou, seven miles from Lotien, while 38 Japanese men-of-war were concentrated along the Lion Forest Area in Woosung. Despite repeated Japanese claims, Lotien still remained in Chinese hands, though the town had been badly battered by Japanese bombardment.
Japanese planes bombed Chapei, while Chinese artillery shelled the Japanese positions in Hongkew.

Aug. 29.—The spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office emphatically denied the Japanese report that Chinese troops would forcibly occupy the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Aug. 29.—A squadron of 13 Japanese bombers, headed for Nanking this afternoon in another attempt to raid the Capital, was halted by Chinese pursuit planes at Yangchow across the Yangtsze. The Yangchow magistrate on the same day reported to Nanking the discovery of a wrecked Japanese bomber and the six dead bodies of Japanese airmen in the vicinity of Yangchow, the bomber being crashed on Aug. 21.

Aug. 29.—The Ministry of Education at Nanking in a statement issued today exposed the atrocities of Japanese planes in wantonly bombing Chinese educational institutions on August 26, including the Central University, the Middle School of the University, the School for Orphans of Revolutionists and the Tsesheng Hospital in Nanking, and the Kiangsi Agricultural College, the Kiangsi Rural Normal School and the American Missionary Girl's School in Nanchang.

Aug. 29.—According to a cable from London, the British Government presented last night to the Japanese Government a note on the machine-gunning and wounding of the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe M. Knatchubull-Hugessen, by a Japanese plane in China. R. G. Howe, Embany Connseller, left London yesterday by air for China to take temporary charge of the British Embassy.

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Aug. 30.—Sporadic outbursts of machine-gun fire and artillery shelling between the Chinese and Japanese troops featured today's fighting in Yangtszepoo and Woosung. The Japanese announced that they were ready for their long-advertised "big push."
Large fires were caused by Japanese bombs and gun fire in the Yangtszepo area and in the vicinity of the Lion Forests Forts near Woosung.

Aug. 30.—General Chang Chih-chung, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Defence Forces, reviewing the fighting in the Shanghai-Woosung Area during the past week, stated today that Japanese army units had suffered heavy looses during their landing operations and that they were occupying only one-tenth of the total area which they once held when they landed on the Yangtsze and Whangpoo shores.

Aug. 30.—The American Dollar liner, Hoover, was accidentally bombed at 5.40 p.m. outside Woosung by a Chinese plane which mistook it for a Japanese naval transport. As a result of the bombing, seven members of the crew were injured, one of whom subsequently died. Immediately after the accident, the Hoover's captain upon the advice of the U.S. Admiral. Harry E. Yarnell turned the ship around and steamed for Kobe at 6.20 p.m., leaving behind 326 Shanghai refugees who were to have sailed for the United States on the vessel the following morning. Some 20 Chinese students also bound for U.S.A. were also left behind. The Chinese authorities at Nanking issued a statement through the Foreign Office, expressing deep regret of the accident and announcing their readiness to make immediate redress in settlement of the same.

Aug. 30.—T. V. Soong explained at a press reception the purpose of the Liberty Bonds which would be issued on Sept 1..

Aug. 30.—The National Government in a mandate ordered the drafting of all able-bodied male citizens for military service in accordance with the Conscription **Law.**

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Aug. 31.—General Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with a special **Reuter** correspondent at Nanking today, emphasized the necessity of international intervention in the present "undeclared" Sino-Japanese war. "Intervention," Gen. Chiang said, "is necessary not solely for China's sake but for international peace and safty.

Aug. 31.—Japanese reports stated that Japanese troops today occupied the Woosung Village and the Woosung Railway Station after many hours of heavy fighting with the Chinese troops which vigorously resisted their landing. It was forshadowed that the Japanese were preparing for a fresh attempt to break through the Chinese lines at Lotien. In

the meantime, more than 10,000 Chinese, who until this morning were still living in Hongkew, were forcibly evacuated by the Japanese.

Aug. 31.—According to a cable from Washington, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, today expressed to the American Government the Chinese Government's profound regret for the bombing of the S. S. **Hoover** and announced its readiness to make immediate redress. Official Washington was said to be pleased with China's promptness in owning up the responsibility for the accident.

WAR BECOMES GENERAL

Sept. 1.—Heavy Chinese reinforcements arrived at Woosung and launched a vigorous counter-attack on the Japanese. Fierce fighting continued throughout the day and night resulting in large casualties on both sides. Japanese attempted advance in the direction of Lotien was effectively checked and the Woosung village, although demolished by Japanese bombardment, was still in Chinese hands.

Japanese planes bombed Chungshan Road at 3 p.m. near the Jessfield Park and besides killing several Chinese civilians, destroyed the Chungshan Road Bridge. Several bombs fell close to the Settlement Boundary outposts.

More Japanese troops were landed at the Yangtszepoo Area this morning.

Approximately 80 Japanese warships and transports were concentrated off Woosung coast and in the Whangpoo, according to foreign observers.

Sept. 1.—T. V. Soong explainted at press interview that the purpose of the Liberty Bonds loan was to meet the general needs of the Government. The report that the entire proceeds of the loan would be devoted to national defence was wrong.

Sept. 1.—Education Ministry at Nanking plannnig to open a wartime University at Sian, Shensi.

Sept. 1.—The authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession announced that the curfew hour in the two areas would be extended from 10 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. as beginning Sept. 2.

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Sept. 2.—Positions of both Chinese and Japanese forces in Shanghai remained unchanged, despite heavy fighting. Paoshan still remained in Chinese hands. Japanese planes today bombed North Station, Chungshan Road, and Chenju.

Sept. 2.—Japanese attempted advance along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was repulsed, according to Chinese reports. Although severe fighting continued, no important change on that front occurred.

Sept. 2.—Ten Japanese warships seen off the Foochow-Amoy coast. Local authorities were taking strict precautionary measures. One giant Japanese bomber was shot down near Shihchung, Southern Fukien, on Aug. 31.

Sept. 2.—Ministry of Education ordered the removal of all public and private schools in the coastal provinces to interior provinces.

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Sept. 3.—50 Chinese non-combatants were wounded in artillery duel between the Chinese and Japanese forces over the Whangpoo River. Japanese warships bombarded Pootung from 10.10 a.m. until 7 p.m. Japanese Consulate-General was struck by Chinese shells, wounding four Japanese.

Continued military activities occurred in the Woosung and Lotien areas but resulted in no change in the positions of the two opposing forces. Japanese were apparently waiting for reinforcements to stage the much-touted "Big Push." According to the Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese troops attacking Lotien were practically surrounded.

Sept. 3.—Fighting broke out today between the Chinese and Japanese forces at Amoy. The Min River had been blockaded by the Japanese. It was reported from Manila that a Japanese bomber raided Amoy this morning.

Sept. 3.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with **Reuter** correspondent, urged Chinese women to help in the war by doing Red Cross work, providing comforts for the soldiers and raising funds.

Sept. 3.—Japanese Embassy spokesman warned that foreign warships may be endangered by shelling of Pootung by Japanese warships.

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Sept. 4.—50 Japanese troop and supply ships were sighted near the Yangtsze mouth. It was anticipated that more Japanese troops were to be landed before they commenced their much heralded big offensive. Fighting today was mainly featured by heavy bombing of Chapei and Pootung by Japanese planes. It was estimated that at least 50 bombs were dropped in the two areas. One Japanese bomber while raiding Chapei hit by a Chinese anti-aircraft shell, burst into flames in mid-air at noon, fell inside Chinese lines. Three Chinese were killed and 58 wounded by anti-aircraft shells in the International Settlement and the French Concession bebtween 7 and 10 a.m.

Sept. 4.—British, American and French Consuls protested to Mayor O. K. Yui with regard to civilian casualties caused by shells falling into the two settlement areas be withdrawn. The communication also contained a request to both the Japanese Commander in Shanghai and Mayor Yui that the Japanese gunboats be shifted to a point beyond the seventh section of the Whangpoo River and that Chinese troops in Pootung be withdrawn east ward of Pootung Road.

Sept. 4.—Several foreigners arriving at Shanghai from Japan stated that war fever ran high in Japan. Japanese papers published exaggerated reports of "victories" in Shanghai.

Sept. 4.—The Second Division of "Manchukuo" Troops mutitied against the Japanese and had arrived at a certain point waiting to be reorganized by the Chinese forces, according to a report from Kweihua.

Sept. 4.—Japanese troops on the Tsin-Pu front started a fresh offensive with Machang as their objective.

Sept. 4.—According to a belated report, Amoy was yesterday subjected to a heavy naval and aerial bombardment by the Japanese. Amoy forts and government buildings were the chief points of attack. Japanese attempt to land troops at Amoy was foiled.

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Sept. 5.—40 Chinese villagers were killed and 130 others seriously injured today when 20 Japanese planes bombed Peihsingchin village, off Rubicon Road, and Chowchiachiao district, near Brenan Road. Among the casualties were many women and children.

Severe fighting progressed all day long on all fronts. More Japanese troops were reported to have been landed in the Woosung and Yangtsepoo areas. Chinese claimed recapture of Lotien bus station, while Japanese spokesman claimed the capture of Paoshan.

Sept. 5.—Effective from 6 p.m., the Chinese coast from Chingwantao in the North to Pakhoi in the south, was proclaimed closed to Chinese shipping by the commands of the Japanese Second and Third Fleets. Excepted were Tsingtao and "waters belonging to leased territories of third powers."

Sept. 5.—$60,000,000 out of the total of $500,000,000 Liberty Bonds had already been subscribed, according to a Chinese report.

Sept. 5.—Heavy fighting was raging along the Tsin-Pu Line. Japanese planes subjected Tankuantun and Machang stations to heavy bombardment. Chinese forces were said to be making good progress.

3 Japanese planes were shot down yesterday morning at Toutien, south of Lianghsiang.

Sept. 5.—Warfare in South China was spreading. Houmen and Makung, two cities on the Kwangtung coast, were shelled by Japanese warships and bombed by Japanese aircraft. However, the Japanese attempt to land marines at the two cities ended in failure. Americans and Britons at Amoy were prepared to evacuate.

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Sept. 6.—Continued troop landing operations by the Japanese in the Woosung Area, a counter-attack by Chinese at Paoshan, and continual fighting along the banks of the Whangpoo River from an area near Jukong wharf to Woosung were the important developments in today's hostilities. Chinese reports stated that some of the ground around Paoshan lost to the Japanese on Sept. 4 was recovered and that one entire battalion still remained inside Paoshan city, while the Japanese claimed that they had captured Paoshan on Sept. 4 and all Chinese troops had evacuated. The Japanese also claimed the capture of Jukong wharf, which was unconfirmed. Today's fighting was considered to be the fiercest since the outbreak of the hostilities on Aug. 13 and casualties on both sides were very heavy.

Peihsinching village was again bombed today, causing 60 casualties among the villagers. Taichang and Kating were also bombed.

Sept. 6.—Mayor O. K. Yui made official spokesman for the Field-Headquarters of the Chinese Forces.

Sept. 6.—Chekwan in Paoan at the mouth of the Pearl River, near Hongkong, was bombarded this morning by four Japanese warships. Chinese forces replied with heavy artillery fire and the duel lasted for two hours. Japanese planes early the same morning dropped several bombs in Swatow. Two Chinese Customs cruisers, the **Shungking** and the **Kwanwei**, were seized by the Japanese near Hongkong waters. One of the two vessels was subsequently sunk. The first foreign boat to be affected by the Japanese blockade was the British steamer **Taishan**, which was stopped twice by Japanese destroyers while on her way from Hongkong to Canton.

Sept. 6.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt today warned all Americans to evacuate China, according to a cable from Washington.

Sept. 6.—The Chinese-owned Pratas Shoals radio station and observatory outside Hongkong had been siezed by Japanese naval landing parties.

Sept. 6.—Japanese planes had dropped more than 200 bombs on Tatung, northern Shansi city, since Aug. 21, killing many civilians and destroying a large number of houses.

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Sept. 7.—A lone Chinese Battalion still remained entrenched inside Paoshan city and exchanged wireless messages with its Field-Headquarters. The Battalion had apparently been surrounded by the Japanese but the latter's entry into the city was being resisted. No important changes in the positions of both sides took place. Japanese planes again bombed Peihsinching village. Chinese planes bombed Japanese warships off Woosung and scored three direct hits on two Japanese destroyers.
Japanese navy guns heavily bombarded Kiangwan and the Civil Center.

Sept. 7.—Heavy fighting broke out today 30 miles west of Peiping between the Chinese and Japanese troops. Japanese admitted heavy casualties and many wounded were brought to Peiping. The war front in North China now streched 200 miles from Machang, south of Tientsin, to Yangkoa, in northeast Shansi. It was estimated that Japanese now had 200,000 troops in Hopei province. Japanese were also rushing reinforcements from Jehol to northern Chahar.

Sept. 7.—Gas supply in Shanghai was resumed today.

Sept. 7.—A total of 61 Japanese planes had been brought down by Chinese aircraft in Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei between Aug. 14 and 31, according to an official statement made in Nanking. Eleven Japanese airmen had been captured alieve. It was also reported that eleven Japanese warships were damaged by Chinese aircraft between Aug. 14 and Sept. 1. In recognition of their meritorious services, 150 Chinese airmen were given promotion by Nanking.

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Sept. 8.—Some 300 Chinese refugees, mostly women and children, met instant and horrible death at 12.00 p.m. when a squadron of Japanese planes bombed the Sungkiang Railway Station on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. 400 others suffered serious injuries. There were no soliders at the Station and the train was an outgoing one carrying refugees to Kashing. This deliberate murder of civilians by Japanese created a general feeling of horror when the news was flashed to Shanghai.

Sept. 8.—Chinese planes staged three raids over the Japanese flagship, Idzumo, this evening and at mid-night. Bombs were dropped over the ship and on Japanese troop concentrations in the Yangtszepo area.

Sept. 8.—Severest fighting raged on all fronts. Japanese troops started drive toward the Civic Center, but failed to gain any ground. Fighting in Lotien area was also heavy with the Chinese lines holding out against strong Japanese attacks.

Sept. 8.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a communication to various foreign embassies and legations, requested naval and merchant vessels of all third countries to exercise the utmost care in avoiding Japanese warships when approaching the China coast. It was also requested that such vessels should have their respective national flags clearly painted on the top deck in such a manner as would be easily recognizable from the air.

Sept. 8.—Chinese forces were making steady progress along the Tsin-Pu line and advanced to Tangkuantun from Tsangchow. Fighting between Chinese and Japanese soldiers continued in the suburbs of Peiping and Tientsin.

Sept. 8.—Swatow was again shelled today by Japanese warships and bombed by Japanese planes. Two of the raiding planes were reported to have been shot down.

Sept. 8.—According to a cable received by the Shanghai Bureau of the New York Times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "evacuation order" probably referred to American missionaries and teachers who stubbornly insisted on staying up country desnite repeated warning from their consuls. It was first thought by the Americans in Shanghai that the order applied to all Americans in China.

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Sept. 9.—Furious battles were fought between the Chinese and Japanese troops at the Jukong Wharf area and in Lotien, but the positions of both sides remained unchanged. Civic Center was subjected to a concentrated Japanese bombardment and heavy damages were inflicted. Japanese positions in the Eastern District and the Japanese airdrome at the end of Yangtszepoo were heavily bombed by Chinese planes in a night raid.
Japanese planes bombed the old Lunghua Arsenal and the Kiangnan Dock twice today, injuring 5 civilians and destroying several houses.

Sept. 9.—Chinese forces on the Tsin-Pu front were pushing toward Tientsin along three routes. The right and the left wings had effect a junction at Machang.
Severe fighting was raging in the suburbs of Peiping and at Mentoukou.
Japanese attack on Tienchen, strategic town between Kalgan and Tatung in north Shansi, had failed.

Sept. 9.—Chinese intellectual leaders including Drs. Tsai Yuan 1—pei, Hu Shih and Madame Sun Yat-sen had issued an appeal to the Western cultural leaders and institutions, condemning the Japanese "butchering of poor refugees."

Sept. 9.—Two Japanese bombers were brought down yesterday in Swatow during their raid of the city.

Sept. 9.—Some 1,200 Americans from Yangtsze cities were concentrated at Hankow preparatory to exacuating to Manila and the United States.

Sept. 9.—Only survivor of the lone Battalion of 600 Chinese soldiers which fell with Paoshan gave a graphic story of the Battalion's gallantry in bloody battle.

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Sept. 10.—Japanese launched attacks on three strategic points, at Lotien, Paoshan and Jukong Wharf, but Chinese positions remained unaffected. Japanese naval guns and Chinese artillery batteries in Pootung had a severe duel both in the morning and in the afternoon, lasting almost three hours.
Chinese planes bombed Japanese troop and munition concentrations in the Yangtsze district shortly after midnight.

Sept. 10.—The Chinese Government released its first statement presented to the League of Nations on Aug. 30, reviewing the situation from the Lukouchiao incident up to events shortly after the outbreak of the Shanghai war on Aug. 13.

Sept. 10.—Chinese positions on the Tsin-Pu Railway front remained unchanged despite fierce Japanese attacks.

Sept. 10.—Liu Kwei-tang, a bandit leader truning a patriot, staged a surprise attack on Japanese at Fengtai on Aug. 27 and set fire to the Japanese airdrome there, destroying seven Japanese planes.

Sept. 10.—Japanese planes again raided Swatow yesterday, dropping more than 10 bombs.
British merchantmen plying between Canton and Hongkong were still subject to searches by Japanese gunboats, through convoyed by British naval vessels.

Sept. 10.—Chinese Red Forces had been reorganized into the Eighth Route National Army under the Military Affairs Commission of Nanking with Gen. Chu Teh and Gen. Peng Teh-huai as Commander and Deputy-Commander respectively. The two Red leaders pledged their support to General Chiang Kai-shek and vowed to fight the Japanese to the end.

(To be Continued next week)

President Roosevelt Attacks Dictatorships—Angry Reaction in Germany

A spirited attack upon dictatorships was the feature of a speech by President Roosevelt on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the American Constitution, at Washington, Sept. 18.

The *Voelkischer* Beobachter, official organ of the Nazi party, on the following day accused the U.S. President of "aggravating by demagogic formulas and hostile statements, the already grave international situation."

Attacking the domestic policy of the Roosevelt regime the Nazi organ charged that "Roosevelt attacked foreign dictatorships as a blind to cover up his own dictatorial ambitions."

Germany En Fete on Occasion of Visit by Signor Mussolini

Germany was *en fete* this week on the occasion of the visit of Signor Mussolini, who made his first call at Munich, where he arrived Sept. 25, travelling in a train with eleven bullet proof coaches. Extraordinary police precautions were taken. Herr Hitler greeted his fellow dictator with great effusion. Subsequently Signor Mussolini attended the German army maneuvers at Mecklenburg, and from there proceeded to Berlin, arriving there Sept. 27. Il Duce later visited the Krupp Works at Essen.

Chinese Women's Club Gives Cocktail Party for Newspapermen

The Chinese Women's Club gave a cocktail party Sept. 25 at 260 Route Dupleix, which was largely attended by an international gathering of newspapermen. Mayor O. K. Yui welcomed the guests and introduced Mrs. P. C. Yang, chairman of the Club, who made a moving speech in which she said that "Rather than have our children live under Japan's rule, we mothers prefer to see them dead." She added that the ruthless massacre of civilians, including unhappily many women and children, shows that Japan's war is not only aimed at the conquest of China, but threatens the very foundations of humanity and civilization.

American Naval Forces to Remain in China Ports Until Sino-Japanese War Is Ended

The United States Asiatic Fleet will remain in Chinese waters as long as the present trouble between China and Japan exists, according to a statement issued in Washington, Sept. 24 by the Navy Department. The announcement, made after a meeting of the Navy General Board, says the Navy's policy of maintaining warships at ports where they are needed to protect American citizens will continue in full force, "even after our nationals have been warned to leave China and after an opportunity to leave has been given. Most Americans now in China are engaged in business or professions which are their only means of livelihood. They are unwilling to leave until their business has been destroyed or actual physical danger compels them to depart. Until such time," the statement proceeds, "our naval forces cannot be withdrawn without failure in our duty and without bringing great discrited on the United States Navy."

America's Attitude Stiffens

A *United Press* message from Washington, Sept. 24, stated that the American Government's stand had stiffened with the warning that the United States naval forces would protect nationals throughout China at all costs.

China Places Huge Order for Munitions in the U. S.

The Chinese Government on Sept. 22 placed an order for arms and munitions with American firms for a sum exceeding U.S.$10,000,000.

Pacifists Attack Roosevelt for Not Applying Neutrality Act

Pacificist organizations in the United States are intimating that President Roosevelt is not applying the Neutrality Act owing to pressure from arms manufacturers.

Bonus to Be Given U. S. Crews Who Serve in War Zones

The Maritime Commission Sept. 24 ordered a cash bonus of U. S. $50 to be paid to the officers and crews of Government operated ships entering the war zones in the Sino-Japanese and Spanish conflicts.

J. P. Morgan Confers with American Ambassador to U.S.S.R.

According to reports published in British papers, an important meeting was held between J. P. Morgan, influential American financier and the American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. at the former's yacht in the Baltic Sea on August 22.

Mrs. Twinem Asks America to Take a Positive Stand for Right

Mrs. Paul DeWitt Twinem, former American, but now a naturalized Chinese citizen, interviewed by the *United Press* in Nanking Sept. 21. made the following statement:—"Not because of any personal benefit that might come to me, for such there cannot be, since I am no longer American; but because of the high principles hitherto associated with and upheld by the American government in China, I yearn for America to reconsider her present stand in regard to China and Japan, and beg of her to take a positive stand for right, to be fearless of Japan, and to put principles of justice and righteousness above the attempt to save American life. The deplorable acquiescence of American diplomatic officials in response to Japan's counsel to leave the Capital by noon to-day is the last fatal straw of declining respect on the part of innumerable Chinese, including myself. It will be a happy day for world welfare when America realizes there is more than a military way in which to show one's colors."

Chon Ying Chang Discusses Possiblities of International Intervention in Sino-Japanese Conflict

Chon Ying Chang, M. A., in discussing the desirability of international intervention in the Sino-Japanese conflict, says such is desirable, but not indispensable. The present Sino-Japanese conflict, he says, is a conflict between humanity and brutality; it is a conflict between justice and aggression. Japan's scheme is to establish, amid the ashes and sparks of China, a Continental Empire so that she may proudly look over the world and when the time comes, she may cope victoriously with the Western Powers. China knows the scheme, and will not submit to it, says Mr. Chon. China considers it unfair that she should break her relations with the Western countries merely for Japan's sake. Thereforefore Japan took Manchuria as a threatening; she attacked Shanghai in order to aggravate the situation; she went out from the League as a warning to England and France; and, now, after occupying Peiping and Tientsin, she is waging war in and around Shanghai.

"China fights not only her own battle but the battle of the Western Powers that cannot fight in a broad distance but wish to fight. She will carry on, no matter how long the time will be. Japan, meanwhite, is trying to make the world move rapidly into a future dark age. China attempts to halt its progress. The only way to escape from stepping into the dark age which Japan hopes to enter and will lead the world to enter is to support the already trembled foundation of humanity and justice. May China fulfill her task!"

In the United States Court for China

AT SHANGHAI CHINA

In re:	Cause No. 4100
Estate of	Estate No. 1979
	ORDER
JOSEPH MICLO,	Filed at Shanghai, China. this 10th day of August, 1937.
Deceased.	William T. Collins, Clerk.

ORDER.

The Application of the Administrator in the above entitled Cause requesting an ORDER of this Court to be directed to JOSEPH DONAT MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law, ALFONSE MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law, and MARCEL MICLO, and/or his heirs-at-law assumed to be the heirs-at-law of JOSEPH MICLO, Deceased, whose Estate is now in the course of administration in this Court, and it further appearing that the above Joseph Donat Miclo, Alfonse Miclo and Marcel Miclo are dead not having been heard of by near known relatives of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for some thirty years or more, and it appearing that there is an uncertainty whether they are alive or dead, and it further appearing that it is necessary for the administrator of this Estate to be informed of all heirs-at-law of said Joseph Miclo, Deceased, for the purpose of making distribution of the assets of said Estate, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED.

That Joseph Donat Miclo and/or his heirs-at-law, Alfonse Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law, and Marcel Miclo, and/or his heirs-at-law and all known and unknown heirs-at-law of Joseph Miclo, Deceased be duly notified in the manner hereinafter mentioned to submit in this Court on or before the first day of January, 1938, their evidence of proof positive of their respective kinship to Joseph Miclo, Deceased, as his heir or heirs-at-law, if they or any of them intend to participate in the distribution of the assets of this Estate, if found duly entitled thereto, and all communications in this respect shall be addressed, as follows:

The Clerk of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this ORDER be caused to be published in a newspaper in general circulation in the City of Orbey, Department of Haut-Rhin, Alsace, Lorraine, France, and in the City of Paris, France, in the French language, and also in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Shanghai, China, in the English language, and that this ORDER shall be published in said newspapers on the first and second Saturdays, each, of the months of October, November and December, 1937.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON J. HELMICK,

Judge of the United States Court for China.

Men and Events

The Nanking Ministry of Justice is releasing certain short-term prisoners so that they can be enlisted in the army.

George R. Merrell, Jr., First Secretary to the Embassy at Peiping, has been appointed American Consul at Harbin.

The Ministry of Communications end of last week began operating a daily service with Chinese steamers on the Yangtsze, between Hankow and Nanking.

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs, last week concluded arrangements whereby the service of the Coast Lights of China will be maintained without interruption.

Mauricio Fresco, former Mexican consul in Shanghai and author of "Shanghai: Paradise of Adventurers", is now in Madrid, taking part with the government in the defense of the Spanish capital.

Domei states that Seikizo Uyeda, managing director of *Domei News Agency*, has arrived in Shanghai to "comfort" the staff of the agency's local office and the Japanese armed forces fighting on the Shanghai front.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, who has been touring Europe during the past few months, sailed for Shanghai from Naples aboard the Italian motorship *Victoria*, due here Oct. 18.

Miss Josephine Budd, previously on the staff of St. John's University in Shanghai, and William Vanghan, chemical engineer at the "Permutt" factory in Mount Holly, New Jersey, were married in Philadelphia Aug. 14.

The recently arrived 6th Regiment U.S. Marines commenced its patrol duties Sept. 23 in the American sector, relieving the Fourth U.S. Marines, who had been in front line duty since the beginning of the local hostilities.

General Chen Chi-tang, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Army, arrived in Hongkong Sept. 28 from Singapore. Interviewed by the Chinese press, General Chen refused to comment on the Sino-Japanese situation.

The stocks of metals stored by the Chinese in the Hongkew district have been seized by the Japanese and shipped to Japan, at current prices. The lost materials are worth several million dollars, Chinese newspapers state.

Dr. Cyril Bates, Professor of History in the University of Nanking, gave a talk in the parlor of the Manse of the American Church in Shanghai Sunday morning, Sept. 26, devoted to frankly stating his most important impressions.

The father of Frederick Snite, Jr., "the man in the iron lung," (who several months ago made a successful trip from China to Chicago) visited Miama Beach, Florida, Sept. 25 to make arrangements to have his son stay there for the winter.

The American naval transport *Gold Star* sailed from Shanghai for Manila Sept. 27 with American refugees from Chefoo, Tsingtao and Shanghai. The *Chaumont* was scheduled to leave here end of this week for Manila with a further batch of American refugees.

Alexandro Gonzalez, naturalized American of Colombian birth, was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment at the federal prison at McNeill's Island after he was convicted on four counts of narcotic smuggling by Judge Milton J. Helmick in the United States Court for China Sept. 23.

Classes were resumed at the Shanghai American School this week, with about 80 students in attendance. The British Cathedral Schools in Shanghai (one for boys and the other for girls) also resumed their winter term this week. The attendance at the Boys School is rather slim. There are twelve pupils, with six teachers remaining in Shanghai to teach them.

The new British Consul-General in Shanghai, Herbert Phillips, arrived in Shanghai Sept. 24 on board the *Nagasaki Maru*. Mr. Phillips who crossed the Atlantic on the *Empress of Britain*, and proceeded to Japan on board the *Empress of Japan*, entered the British Consular Service as Student Interpreter in China on March 1, 1898.

At an overflow meeting held under the auspices of the American Friends of the Chinese People at the New School for Social Research, New York City, on August 4, a resolution was passed appealing to the Japanese people to unite with the people of China in resolute actions against the Japanese war-makers, for China's liberation and peace in the Far East.

Members of the Peace Preservation Corps blew up the Ichang Road Bridge across Soochow creek Sept. 25. The bridge is near the Central Mint, and had been used mostly by employees of the Mint in crossing to and from the Settlement. The Central Mint has frequently been the object of attack both by Japanese bombing planes and heavy guns.

The Shanghai *Nippo* reports that Foreign Miinister Koki Hirota has sent a message of encouragement to Japanese residents here and an undisclosed amount of money for the relief of Japanese residents adversely affected by the hostilities. The message was conveyed to Masusaburo Amano, mayor of Shanghai's "Little Tokyo," by Yoshiatsu Murakami, minister to Peru and Mr. Hirota's personal envoy.

For derelication of duty, Chien Tsung-tse, Managing-Director of the Lung-Hai Railway, has ordered the arrest and punishment of Wu Heng-lan, Director of Harbor Works at Lienyunkiang, and Huang Te-hsing, Traffic Inspector on the Lienyunkiang Section of the Lung-Hai Railway. Li Hsi-hsien has been appointed Acting Director of the Bureau of Harbor Works, in place of Mr. Wu.

A *Central News* message from Nanking Sept. 28, registering another instance of Japan's disregard of diplomatic practices, stated that Japanese police at Yokohama searched the baggage of Chang Fu-ying, counsellor of China's delegation to the London Coronation, when he passed Yokohama aboard the *Empress of Japan* on Sept. 18 on his way back to China *via* America.

One of the results of the war in China is that the Soviet steamer *Sever* which has been the main connection for travelers leaving Shanghai for the trip via Siberia, has discontinued its run. This steamer last left this port on Aug. 4 for Vladivostok. The Dairen Kisen Kaisha service to Dairen has also been discontinued. Most of the passengers leaving here to make the Siberian trip take a boat from here to Kobe, then board a Japanese steamer for Vladivostok from Tsuruga; others proceed to North China by a British boat and take their chances on getting through Manchuria without incident.

Referring to the editorial article which appeared in *The Review* Sept. 11 entitled "A Tale of Two Dairies—Poplar Grove and Columbia," Miss A. Viola Smith writes pointing out that although the Columbia Dairy is styled, "Columbia Inc. U. S. A.," it is not incorporated under the China Trade Act, as in that case it would be styled *Fed.* Inc. U. S. A. Miss Smith writes: "Frequently American concerns organized under other incoporation laws appear to use a legend Inc. U. S. A., which frequently causes confusion in the public mind, the latter jumping to the conclusion that such companies are incoporated under the China Trade Act."

Japanese Give Permission for Removal of Food and Belongings from Yangtszepoo

Taking advantage of facilities that had been placed at their disposal by the Japanese naval authorities a large number of Europeans and Americans took advantage of the opportunity to remove foodstuffs and personal belongings from the war-torn areas of Hongkew and Yangtszepoo during several days this week. The Garden Bridge was crowded all day long with trucks and other vehicles proceeding in both directions. Necessarily some delay was caused, owing to the inspection insisted on by the Japanese. Persons who wished to remove their belongings had first to secure credentials from their own Consulates and then have them approved by the Japanese Consulate General. The Municipal Council also used its good offices in expediting the procedure. No Chinese were allowed to cross the bridge and as a result there was a scramble for workmen of European nationalities, particularly Russians. One Chinese who appeared on one of the trucks was in possession of a brass check. This was taken by the Japanese Marines as evidence of identity for use in spying operations. When one of the Japanese officers began to menace him, the Chinese let fly a slap in the officer's face and dived from the bridge into the creek. The Japanese fired at him as he swam. Whether or not the Chinese escaped has not been definitely ascertained.

Shanghai Christian Federation Host to Foreign Missionaries

As an expression of appreciation for their unwavering decision not to evacuate in this hour of need for service, the Emergency Committee of the Chinese Christian Federation played host to a group of foreign missionaries in Shanghai at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Frenchtown, Sept. 24. Over 100 Chinese and foreign Christian leaders sat down at dinner to enjoy an occasion of Christian fellowship, during which questions of service to the community engaged their attention. Mr. S. U. Zau delivered the speech of welcome.

Dr. Gidd, representing the British missionary group, and Dr. C. G. MacDaniel the American, responded on behalf of the guests, both reiterating the decision of foreign missionaries to stick to their posts and continue to carry on their service to the community.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

How Japan Expands on the Asiatic Continent

Japanese Expansion on the Asiatic Continent, by Yoshi S. Kuno. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, U.S.$4.00.

Since Sept. 18, 1931 the attention of the world has been focused on the rapidly multiplying evidence of Japan's intention to establish an empire on the Asiatic mainland. The establishment of the State of Manchukuo in accordance with the free will of the inhabitants of Manchuria followed swiftly on the heels of the Mukden incident. Jehol soon capitulated to the Nipponese crusade and the demand of the people for the benefits of Manchukuoan enlightenment. An invasion of North China by the warriors of the Son of Heaven was halted by a singular diplomatic document known as the Tangku Truce, to which were apparently appended various unrevealed clauses which have brought to China more grief than a basket of dangling participles to a teacher of rhetoric. Thoughtful people throughout the universe have begun to inquire whence comes this insane fetish for conquest which has kept the island empire in the headlines these many years. Is it a policy born of economic necessity? Is Japan beset with new problems which did not exist during the two hundred and fifty years of her peaceful isolation? Or does the desire to expand onto the continent of Eastern Asia extend back through the centuries of recorded history into the obscurity of the legendary period?

These questions are being answered in a scholarly manner by Doctor Yoshi S. Kuno, sometime Chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages in the University of California, in a book entitled *Japanese Expansion on the Asiatic Continent*. The first volume of the three volume work is just off the University of California Press, and deals with the period embraced between the legendary fragments which were compiled in the first written history of Japan, the Kojiki (712 A.D.) and the end of the sixteenth century when Hideyoshi attempted to conquer all of Asia. The second volume will span the period from Hideyoshi to the Mei i Restoration, white the final volume will be devoted to Japanese efforts to expand since the Restoration. It is with the first volume that we are here concerned.

While it is conceded by the author that it is hazardous to rely on the authenticity of legendary history it is interesting to note that he places the date of the first Japanese invasion of the Asiatic mainland as the month of October in the year of Our Lord 200. It seems that within two months of the death of her husband, the Empress Jingo received divine instructions and decided to invade Korea. In three months time Jingo had subdued the three kingdoms of Korea, known as Shinra, Kudara and Korai. The glory of this national achievement kindled the admiration of Japanese hearts for fifteen hundred years thereafter, and the Empress Jingo was worshiped as the Guardian Goddess of the Nation.

The first great epic of recorded Japanese history was probably the defeat of the attempt of Kublai Khan to invade Japan. The great Khan caused an armada of 4500 ships bearing 100,000 men to be sent against Japan from Korea. Outlying islands were seized and the island empire seemed doomed when, on the first of August 1281, a typhoon swept down on the armada. When it departed some 200 half wrecked ships were all that remained of the great fleet. Chinese and Korean historical records state that only three individuals of the original 100,000 men returned to China.

The plans of Hideyoshi in the 16th century for the establishment of an Asiatic Empire are of compelling interest to the current observer of Far Eastern affairs. The great military leader outlined his campaign as follows:

"(1) Before the end of May, 1592, he would make a triumphant entry into the Korean capital.
(2) Before the close of the year he would occupy Peking.
(3) In 1593 the Kampaku (Supreme Imperial Advisor of the Throne) would be requested to proceed to Peking where he should assume the title of Kampaku of China.
(4) In 1594 the imperial court would be removed from Kyoto to Peking.
(5) When China, Japan and Korea were thus united into the first unit of the great Asiatic empire, Hideyoshi would establish himself at Ningpo, Chekiang Province.
(6) All military leaders would be privileged to carry their military understandings into India and other Asiatic countries, thus to extend their respective domains."

The material for this book is taken from original Chinese, Korean and Japanese documents, monographs and standard histories. It initiates the presentation in print of researches and investigations which were undertaken by the Northeastern Asia Seminar of the University of California following its inception in February, 1931. The Seminar was planned by Professor Robert J. Kerner, of the University, to whom the book is dedicated by the author. It represents a wealth of painstaking research and fills a place in the history of Far Eastern affairs which has baffled students in the past. It is especially valuable at this time, when Sino-Japanese relations are at white heat, by providing a sounder background on which to base analyses of Japanese character and political ambitions.

E. C.

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

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In the United States Court for China

MARIE McPHERSON, Plaintiff, vs. GROVER CLEVELAND McPHERSON, Defendant.	Cause No. 4246 Civil No. 2125 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, September 24th, 1937. William T. Collins, Clerk. by N. E. Lurton, Deputy Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 24th day of September, 1937, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of September, 1937, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of September, 1937, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since more than 2 years last past, and that defendant's last known address was MANILA, P. I.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 24th day of September, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 16th day of October, 1937, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By THE COURT:
Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 24th day of September, 1937.

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

A Survey of Massacres of Chinese Civilians by Japanese

The following table is compiled by the China Information Service to show the massacre of Chinese civilians and Red Cross men by the Japanese forces from Aug. 14 to Sept. 12. First is given the location, then the casualties, next the damage caused, together with other details. The aims of the Japanese in frequent instances were the massacre of inhabitants, or of refugees, or of students or wounded soldiers. Only in a few instances was the Japanese aim a legitimate war measure.

AUGUST

14—Hongkew (Shanghai), Killing with bayonets and swords.

15—Nanchang (Kiangsi), 6 killed. Bus stations destroyed. More than 10 bombs dropped by Japanese planes.
Yuhong (Chekiang), 4 killed More than 10 wounded. Many buildings destroyed. 4 bombs dropped by 8 Japanese planes.

17—Yinziang (Shanghai), Many killed. Many houses burned down. Setting fire and slaughter.
Haining (Chekiang), Gas bombs dropped by Japanese planes.
Nantao (Shanghai), Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Nantung, Over 40 killed and many more wounded. The building of the Missionary hospital destroyed. 6 bombs dropped by planes.

19—Red Cross Hospital (Nanziang), 6 killed and wounded. 6 bombs dropped by planes.
National Chinan University (Chenju), 3 killed and wounded. 6 bombs dropped by planes.
Tungnan Medical College (Chenju), 6 killed and wounded. Buildings completely destroyed. 8 bombs dropped by 6 planes.
Kashing Railway Station, 5 killed. bombs dropped by 4 planes.

21—Pootung (Shanghai), over 30 killed and wounded. 6 bombs dropped.
Lianghsiang (Hopei), Crops destroyed.

22—Wayside Wharf (Shanghai), 1 killed. On board of "Shanghai Maru".

23—Nanking Road (Shanghai), Over 300 killed & 400 wounded. Sincere & Wing On Emporiums partly destroyed involving a loss of $300,000. Exploding of a big shell of Japanese origin.
Lotien, 6 killed. Including wounded soldiers.

24—Ningpo, 1 killed. 2 bombs dropped by planes.
Lotien, 11 killed, burned alive by Japanese soldiers.

26—Chenju (Shanghai), Many killed & wounded, Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Minhong (Shanghai), over 10 killed and wounded. Booking office of Ferry launch destroyed. Over 10 bombs dropped by planes.
A branch line of Pinghan Railway, Many women and children among the victims.

27—Minhong (Shanghai), Many killed and wounded, Houses along the shore destroyed.

28—South Railway station (Shanghai), Over 700 killed and wounded. Station buildings, water-tower, bridge, etc. destroyed, Many bombs dropped by 12 planes.

29—Chapei (Shanghai), Over 100 houses destroyed. Over 10 bombs dropped by 3 planes.

30—Pootung (Shanghai), Over 20 killed and wounded. Many houses destroyed.
Tatung (Shansi), Many houses of civilians destroyed.
Tsangchow (Hopei), More than 50 killed and wounded. Hundreds of bombs dropped by over 20 planes.

31—Yanghong Bus Station, over 200 killed and wounded. Over 10 bombs dropped by Japanese planes.
Tachang (Shanghai), 2 wounded. Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Yangking (Shanghai), over 50 killed. Over 10 houses destroyed. Heavy bombs dropped by Japanese planes.

SEPTEMBER

1—West Railway station (Shanghai), 2 killed many wounded. Heavy bombs dropped by Japanese planes.
Changshu (Kiangsu), Scores killed and wounded. Several houses destroyed. Heavy bombs dropped by Japanese planes.

4—Chekiang Road (Shanghai), 6 wounded. Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Tientsin Road (Shanghai), 1 wounded. Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Nanking Road (Shanghai), About 20 wounded. Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Tansui Road (Shanghai), 2 killed and 3 wounded. Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Bubbling Well Road (Shanghai), 1 killed 5 wounded. Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.

5—Peisinking (Shanghai), over 30 killed and 40 wounded. Whole village ruined. Many bombs dropped by 16 Japanese planes.
Chenchiatu (Shanghai), 19 killed over 20 wounded.
Chowchiachiao (Shanghai), Many killed and wounded. A number of factories destroyed.

6—Peisinking (Shanghai), 6 killed 2 wounded.

8—Sungkiang Railway Station, over 300 killed, over 400 wounded. Trains, bridges and water-towers destroyed.

9—Jihhuichiao (Shanghai), About 20 killed and 30 wounded. Many houses destroyed. 5 bombs dropped by Japanese planes.
Kouchangmiao (Shanghai), 11 killed and wounded. Over 10 bombs dropped by Japanese planes.

11—Peichiao (Shanghai), Many killed and wounded. Many houses destroyed. Over 20 bombs dropped by Japanese planes.
Lunghua (Shanghai), Over 40 killed and wounded. The famous Lunghua Pagoda completely destroyed.

12—Nantao (Shanghai), Many killed and wounded. Mopped by machine guns from Japanese planes.
Yechitan (Shanghai), About 400 killed and wounded. 6 junks destroyed 2 sunk. Bombed by Japanese planes.

A Survey of Destruction of Chinese Cultural Institutions

The following table is made by the China Information Service to show the destruction of Chinese cultural institutions by the invading Japanese forces. All those institutions which are either completely or partly destroyed by Japanese from Aug. 13 to Sept. 13 are included in the table. First is given the name of the institution, then its location, and then the extent of the destruction.

AUGUST

13—University of Shanghai, Kiangwan, Completely destroyed;
Aikuo Girls' School, Kiangwan, Completely destroyed;
Chi Tse University, Kiangwan, Completely destroyed;
Yu Ching Academy, Kiangwan, Partly destroyed;
Liang Kiang Girls' Athletic Academy, Kiangwan, Partly destroyed;
Shanghai Law College, Kiangwan, Partly destroyed;

15—National Central University, Nanking, Several buildings, including the Experimental Middle School, were destroyed.
Pao Lin Girls' School, Nanchang, Kiangsi, Completely destroyed by Japanese bombing from air.

16—National Chinan University, Chenju, Shanghai, Partly destroyed;

17—Chung Ying Girls' School, Nantung, Kiangsu, Several dormitories destroyed;

18—Tung Nan Medical School, Chenju, Shanghai, Partly destroyed;

28—Utopia University, Nantao, Shanghai, Partly destroyed.

31—Fu Tan University, Kiangwan, Shanghai, The Gymnasium, the Science Halls and three dormitories destroyed.

SEPTEMBER

2—National Tung Chi University, Woosung, Completely destroyed;

7—Great China University, Western District Shanghai, The Gate-Keeper's Lodge was destroyed by Japanese air bombing.
Cantonese Middle School, Kiangwan, Shanghai, Partly destroyed;
Huangtu Rural Normal School, Huangtu, Kiangsu, Completely destroyed;

13—Government School of Merchant Navigation, Woosung, Completely destroyed.

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There is no need to describe back pains; everybody who has experienced them knows how torturing and depressing they can be. What does vitally concern sufferers are the problems of cause and cure. "Why am I thus afflicted?", they ask themselves. And, "What is the best and quickest way to escape from this suffering?"

Back pains may be the result of fatigue, or of nervous debility arising from worry, grief, mental overwork, or excesses of one kind or another. They also are often due to muscular rheumatism, or lumbago, brought on by poisons in the blood. Among many girls and women backache is a periodic visitation due to functional irregularities associated with anaemia.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1612

With reference to Customs Notification No. 1594:

notifying that effective from the 11th August 1937, the duty rate for Domestic Cocoons (including Doupions) under Export Tariff No. 170 was increased to $42.00 per quintal;

the public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the old duty rate for the above article, *i. e.* $28.00 per quintal, is reverted to temporarily.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th September 1937.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1613.

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions the exportation abroad of quicksilver is prohibited.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 29th September 1937.

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